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TELEGRAMS.

Probable Amnesty to Irish Political Offenders.

Suspicious Movements of the Egyptians in Abyssinia.

French Legislative Effort to Secure the Right of Public Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales' Visit to Ireland—Probable Amnesty to Political Offenders.

LONDON, Sunday, March 15.

The Prince of Wales will make his expected visit to Ireland during the Easter holidays.

It is intimated that the occasion will be signalized by a Royal proclamation granting a partial amnesty to political offenders in Ireland.

Discharge of Prisoners from the Fenian Bark Erin's Hope.

LONDON, Saturday, March 14.

Four more of the crew of the *Jacmel Packet* were discharged from custody at Sligo to-day. These men were arrested near Dungarvan, where they had been put ashore from the *Jacmel Packet*, which sailed from New-York as a Fenian cruiser, and was called the *Erin's Hope*. They were all naturalized citizens of the United States, of Irish birth. They will be sent home at the expense of the American Government.

ABYSSINIA.

Progress of the British Expedition—Suspicious Attitude of the Egyptian Government.

LONDON, Sunday, March 15.

Dispatches were received last night from Abyssinia. Gen. NAPIER was about to send out a reconnoitering party to Lake Ashangee, in the Tigre district.

The Pasha of Egypt showed no disposition to withdraw his forces from Abyssinia, as requested by the British Government. On the contrary, the Egyptians in camp at Massowah had received considerable reinforcement from the north.

FRANCE.

Gen. Dix's Visit to London of no Political Significance—Legislative Effort to Secure the Right of Public Assembly.

PARIS, Sunday, March 15.

The American Minister, Gen. DIX, has returned to Paris. His visit to England was not of a diplomatic character, as was reported. He went to London to be present at the marriage of his son, Mr. CHARLES TEMPLE DIX.

The Corps Législatif was engaged last week in the discussion of the new law in relation to the holding of public meetings, which was introduced by the Government.

An important and comprehensive amendment to the bill has been offered by the Liberal members. It proposes to remove all retrictions from the right of the people to meet in public assemblies when and where they please.

M. Schneider Made a Senator.

PARIS, Saturday, March 14.

M. SCHNEIDER, the President of the Corps Legislatif, has been made a Senator. M. DAVID succeeds to the Presidency.

ITALY.

Appointment of Cardinals and Bishops.

LONDON, Saturday, March 14.

Dispatches received from Rome to-day announce that LUCIEN BONAPARTE, GONELLA BARILI, BERARDI, MORENO BORREMEO and CAPATTI have been made Cardinals.

Several Bishops have also been appointed for the United States and Canada.

The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Saturday, March 14.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in power and grandeur. The volcano is throwing up vast quantities of fire, and but little lava. The detonations are very loud and frequent.

GERMANY.

Prince Napoleon's Tour Terminated.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 15.

Prince NAPOLEON, after a series of flattering entertainments given here in his honor, has departed from this city on his return to Paris. His visit to Germany has given rise to many surmises and rumors, and is extensively commented on by the press, but the object of his mission has not been divulged. His reception everywhere in Germany has been most cordial.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Reported Positive Termination of the Cretan War.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 14.

Dispatches from the South announce that the Grand Vizier had returned to Constantinople from Crete. He reports to the Turkish Government that the war between the Turks and the Cretan insurgents had at length ended. There were a few Spahkiotean guerillas still operating in the mountain districts. They were hardly a hundred strong, and no fears were anticipated of any fresh outbreak.

The South Carolina Convention—The Election for the Ratification of the Constitution.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 15.

The Convention last night passed a liberal homestead law.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order for an election on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of April next, for the ratification of the Constitution; also for the choice of Congressmen and State officers. The registry lists are also to be reopened to give such as have not registered an opportunity of doing so.

Jeff. Davis En Route for Baltimore.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 15.

The steamship *Cuba*, which arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans with JEFFERSON DAVIS as a passenger, will sail for Baltimore on Tuesday next.

Breaking of the Ice in the Delaware.

WATER GAP, Penn., Sunday, March 15.

The vast quantity of ice in the Delaware, which for the last thirty hours has been accumulating at the Water Gap, finally broke away this afternoon, causing a scene of startling grandeur, which was witnessed by thousands of people. Considerable damage was done in the vicinity, but, fortunately, so far as known, no lives were lost.

Rising of the Hudson River—Attempt to Blow up a Dwelling in Albany—Judicial Appointment.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 15.

Owing to the thaw and rain the river rose over the docks here to-day. This evening the water rose two feet in an hour, but receded again. The ice is firm in front of the city, but a mile above it has disappeared for a considerable distance. A general break up is expected to-night or to-morrow.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up a dwelling, on Rensselaer-street, last night, by means of a canteen of powder which had been placed in the foundation wall. The shock was so violent as to throw down some of the inmates. No arrest has been made.

Gov. FENTON has appointed Hon. CHARLES C. DWIGHT, Judge of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District, in place of Judge WELLS deceased. Mr. DWIGHT is an able lawyer, and was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention.

The Ice in the Mohawk Breakign—The River Rising—Schenectady Partially Inundated.

SCHENECTADY, Sunday, March 15.

The water in the Mohawk at this point is 13 feet above low water mark, rising rapidly. The southwest portion of the city is partially inundated. The ice remains immovable, but it is thought it will break up during the night. The canal banks are overflowed west of the city, and the locks are filled with water. Serious damage is apprehended from the flood.

Full Returns of the New-Hampshir Election.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, March 15.

The corrected election returns make HARRIMAN's majority 2,530.

The House of Representatives stands 192 Republicans, and 138 Democrats.

Burning of a Paper Mill at Waterville, Me.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sunday, March 15.

The Munroe Paper Mill in this place was burned this morning. Loss about $20,000. It was fully insured.

GEORGIA.

Farrow Pronounces for Bullock—Indignation of his Friends—Amnesty and Good Feeling—Adjournment of the Convention, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga, Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

When I went to bed last night, and I retired at a late hour, my last inquiry as to "how FARROW stood" was answered confidently and proudly by his friends, "FARROW is all right—he may die, but he will never surrender to BULLOCK and the carpet-baggers." Without any special interest in the question of Mr. FARROW's hostility to Mr. BULLOCK, or Mr. BULLOCK's efforts to win FARROW, I admit that I felt a certain satisfaction that "FARROW is all right." When I woke, and a gentleman of Africa gave me the morning papers, I found at a glance that "Col. FARROW supports BULLOCK," and that, therefore, in the estimation of the friends who spoke of him at night, FARROW must be now "all wrong." Whatever may be his motive, whatever the heinousness of his offence, he has been abused, vilified and denounced since early morning until now with a violence of invective and a bitterness of feeling I have never seen surpassed. As I have already repeatedly informed you, FARROW and BULLOCK were rivals for the Radical nomination for Governor. FARROW engineered with the loyal leagues and outside of the Convention, and was making considerable headway. BULLOCK took no heed of the loyal leagues, and devoted himself exclusively to the Central Committee, of which BLODGETT is chairman, and to the Convention, with the intention of having the Constitutional Convention converted into a nominating convention at the proper time, and making his nomination "a dead-sure thing." FARROW protested, threatened, coaxed, and "conferred" a good deal, as soon as he saw how he and his Loyal Leagues and the valorous man-slayer, TIMONEY, were to be ignored, and how BULLOCK and BLODGETT had *fixed* the ropes. As soon as the nomination was made, and the *ambi-dexter* Convention had made BULLOCK *the* man, FARROW at once protested in writing against the legality of the nomination, and against the nominee, and declared his purpose to run as an independent candidate. He put himself in communication with all the anti-Radicals, of all shades, from Macon Conservatives to the faintest hue of opposition to BULLOCK, and announced his fixed and unalterable purpose to unite with the opposition to defeat BULLOCK and save the State of Georgia from the rule of "carpet-bag adventurers and characterless apostates." He said that numerous offers had been made to purchase his support and acquiescence—that one of the Senatorships, a seat in Congress, the office of Attorney-General, and "anything he wanted," were successively tendered to him, but that he spurned them as he would any attempt to induce him to barter his personal honor. I heard a good deal of the pure blood and the noble ancestry, and unsullied record of the FARROWS, and I was told that "no descendant of old SIMPSON" ever could forfeit his word. A relative of his offered to bet a few millions in gold that no kin of his ever could lie, under any circumstances; and an enthusiastic admirer agreed to go at once and forever to—(well, I decline to name the place)—if FARROW would "go back on his word." To-day it was announced in big letters that Col. FARROW would support BULLOCK; and to-day at 12:30 o'clock the Convention took a recess to allow FARROW to make a speech accepting BULLOCK and the Constitution, unconditionally, unreservedly and unequivocally. Had he stuck to his determination and run as an independent candidate, he would have diverted from BULLOCK almost all the loyal Leaguers, and consequently a large portion of the Radical strength, and the Conservative candidate would almost certainly have been elected. FARROW's defection is therefore a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Conservatives; but you can recognize a Bullock man when you see him to-day by the smile of perfect satisfaction and confidence which plays on the countenances of them all. The denunciation of Ex-Gov. BROWN for his desertion to the ranks of the extreme Radicals was mild as compared with that of FARROW; and the reason for this is that BROWN's defection was expected, while confidence was really felt that FARROW would stand firm. As I walked to my hotel from the City Hall to-day, after FARROW gave in his experience and claimed admission into Blodgett's church, I heard two anti-Bullock men abusing him violently. "Why, Sir," said one, "his conversion is more disgraceful than that of JOE BROWN, and God knows that is enough." "Yes," said the other, "but it was not so rapid. It took FARROW four days and three nights to do what JOE BROWN did in twenty-three minutes."

The Conservatives have not yet made any selection, and it seems very hard to bring them to any agreement. Last night the caucuses, conferences and consultations tended slightly in favor of JOSHUA HILL, but this morning Judge BIGHAM, of Lagrange, Troup County, a former Circuit Judge, was much spoken of by the faintest shade of anti-Bullock men, and they were arguing eloquently that the Macon party should put aside its preferences and prejudices and "come right up to the support of BIGHAM." The Macon party have no idea of doing anything of the kind; first, because they say that Judge BIGHAM has no more chance of election by the people than he has of being transfigured, and second, because they cannot recognize the propriety of ninety or a hundred thousand voters surrendering to a little squad of a few score, whose creed is obnoxious anyway, and to accept whom as allies requires some generosity. I think that the Committee of Pro-reconstruction, but anti-Bullock men, of whom I made mention in my letter of yesterday, will proceed to Macon to-morrow and confer with the Conservative Committee. They had some hesitation to agree to go, fearing that they might not be cordially received, but assurances have been given that they will be cordially welcomed, and that their cooperation will be acceptable.

Here and there a man is to be found who affects to believe that the new Constitution can be defeated and the "swindles" exposed; but generally all concede that the Constitution will be ratified by a very large majority, and that nothing is now feasible but to save the State by the election of good, faithful and intelligent officers, identified with the interests of Georgia and familiar with the people. The mass of the Conservatives are very earnest in their advocacy of GORDON. His purity of character, winning manners, moderation and kindliness of heart combine to make him very popular, and very many who did not sympathize in any way with the Confederate cause admire GORDON, and say that they would certainly vote for him in preference to BULLOCK.

Mr. ASHBURN, of Columbus, gained unfading laurels to-day by his earnest and spirited speech in favor of his resolution asking Congress to remove the disabilities of everybody without distinction. PARROTT's speech, too, was much applauded on the same line, and even Mr. DUNNING, who, two or three months ago, wished to have a private guillotine for the decapitation of rebels, concurred in the resolution and went for "universal amnesty." BRYANT and twenty-five others stood for disfranchisement and punishment, but 102 delegates shouted a lusty aye for the passage of ASHBURN's proposition.

In a couple of hours, probably, after this letter leaves, the Convention will have adjourned *sine die*, or "subject to the call of the President, in case Congress so desires." One of the resolutions passed today gives Congress an amending and revising power, and relief men are quaking in their boots that their pet measures will be stricken out by BINGHAM or BOUTWELL or the uncompromising BUTLER. Mr. BRYANT insisted that it was exactly the thing to give Congress this authority, and it was carried by a great majority.

The Constitution will be signed this evening. LAKE, the photographer, will try to have it signed by daylight, so that he may make history by a sun picture. Scrip, or rather warrants for pay of members, are being made out as fast as the Auditing Committee can write their names. The banks are preparing to buy them up at from 65 to 75 cents on the dollar, and some provident parties are buying enough of the new currency to pay the new tax for the Convention, and thus reduce the amount some 25 per cent., and, perhaps, more. I heard that a member of the Convention, who is a private banker and broker, was "fixing to buy a heap of the warrants, and make a big pile." I do not know how true this may be, but it was not mentioned as a secret, or with any apparent motive to injure the individual named or to condemn his conduct.

As I close my letter I learn that Judge BIGHAM has declined a nomination for Governor from any party whatever. This leaves the field clear for the Macon Committee and the *Moderados*. Two or three old fossil Judges are mentioned as "compromise men," but the enthusiasm is growing for GORDON.

QUONDAM.

P. S.—Mr. BLODGETT insists that the resolution instructing the delegates from Georgia to the Chicago Convention to vote for GRANT for President and FOSTER BLODGETT as Vice-President was "a joke"—a mere piece of pleasantry, so far as he is concerned. Mr. BLODGETT could not be induced to accept such nomination, even were it made.

VIRGINIA.

Confirmation of the Disfranchising Clauses—Hunnicutt Still More Proscriptive—Explosion on the John Sylvester—Trial of Mr. Davis.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 12.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

All danger over—New-Hampshire having gone Radical—the Congressional embargo upon the "wholesale disfranchising" projects of the Convention have been removed. After the unimportant business of the morning hour, Mr. HINE brought up the suffrage question by a motion to table the motion offered on Friday last, when the monitory Washington telegram was received, to reconsider the additional disfranchising clauses. As before stated, these propositions include all State, County and Corporation officers, down to constables, and all military officers above the grade of First Lieutenant, and naval officers above that of Master. To make a long story, and a disagreeable one, too, short, the first clause was ordered to be reconsidered, and then, on motion of Mr. THOMAS, was so amended as to give the Legislature power, by a three-fifths vote, to remove the disabilities incurred by this clause, by a separate vote on each case, and as thus altered it was adopted by a vote of 53 yeas to 28 nays—strictly party. The military clause was not reconsidered.

HOLD! ENOUGH.

Mr. HINE, from New-Hampshire, felt so elated at the news from his native State he thought he would celebrate the victory by cutting off a few more heads, therefore he offered a sweeping proposition to disfranchise all persons who voted for candidates pledged to secession, for delegates to the Convention in February, 1861, and every person who advocated their election and sustained secession by writing or speaking, before the first day of April, 1861, or who voted for like candidates or advocated like measures in any other State—with a proviso, exempting from disfranchisement those persons who, in the Confederate army or navy, laid down their arms prior to the 1st of January, 1865, and refused to support the cause of secession, or whose disabilities have been or may be removed by special act of Congress, designating by name the individuals relieved.

This proscriptive measure was only lost by a vote of yeas 36, nays 47. ALLEN, CLEMENTS, THOMAS and several negroes voted against it. HUNNICUTT, HAWXHURST, BAYNE, HODGES and COX favored it. UNDERWOOD cast his vote in the negative.

And thus the question of disfranchisement is settled, so far as this Convention is concerned, and should the Constitution be adopted we must await a revision by Congress to overthrow these proscriptive measures.

HUNNICUTT is now anxious that the election on the adoption of the Constitution should take place first, in order that the officers and General Assembly may be elected under its disqualifying provisions. Congress, I believe, leaves it optional with the conventions. Very few white people will vote for the adoption of the Constitution with these obnoxious features in it, and as every effort is being strained to register the entire white vote of the State, it is very questionable whether the proposed Constitution will be approved or not. I rather think it will not.

HUNNICUTT's influence is again on the wane. Not satisfied that a sufficient number had been disfranchised—he offered still another clause, disqualifying from voting and eligibility to office all contractors for supplies to the Confederate Government, who procured under that pretence their own exemption or detail, or that of others, from active military service; also all who claimed exemption from military service in the rebel army under the plea of being owners of slaves under any law of the Confederate States. It was lost by a vote of 15 to 60.

AN EXPLOSION.

Our pretty little Norfolk packet, the *John Sylvester*, met with a sad mishap at City Point to-day, while on her way to this city. She was carrying only fifteen pounds of steam—too little—when she exploded one of her steam chimneys. The explosion killed one colored man, scalded two others and badly injured Mr. JOHN C. TILFORD, of Williamsburg. The passengers, of whom there were about forty on board, eight of them ladies, inform me that the shock was tremendous, and great confusion ensued, and it was with difficulty the ladies could be prevented from getting out through the windows and throwing themselves into the river. The boat came up to the city, and is not disabled. The *Sylvester* was built at Jersey City and was brought to these waters by that very popular commander Capt. POST. She was a beautiful little craft, and was as swift as an arrow.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

What a sensation! Two Presidents to be on trial at the same time. One for trying to destroy the Union, and the other for endeavoring to save it. Strange paradox! But it will sound grand, and be so truly American. When the trial was postponed in November last I alluded to the possibility of just such a grand spectacle, and the prediction is likely to come true. Yesterday, in Judge UNDERWOOD's Court, the case of "The United States *vs.* JEFFERSON DAVIS," was called up, and counsel having been heard, it was ordered that the defendant (who was not present) have leave to depart hence until the 14th day of April, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at which day and hour he is required to appear personally before this Court, according to the condition of his recognizance." Why don't they bring this farce to a close, and drop the curtain? It is certainly dull enough. Nobody here ever thinks of JEFF. DAVIS now, except when his name is resurrected by the courts. Nobody believes he will ever be tried or convicted of anything if tried. Why not permit him to remain in that obscurity to which his public misdeeds, and his mismanagement of affairs generally have consigned him in the estimation of a vast majority of the Southern people?

GEN. WM. C. WICKHAM.

This gentleman, who has come out more decidedly upon the Republican platform and stands by the side of ALEXANDER RIVES, publishes a letter in the *Whig* of yesterday, setting forth his views very extensively. Gen. WICKHAM is President of the Central Railroad Company, and a gentleman of great influence. Before the war he made every effort to avert the terrible event; but when hostilities actually began he accepted the command of a regiment, and there were few better or more popular soldiers in the Southern army. He bears upon his body the scars of many an honorable wound. Promotion to the rank of General was the reward of his valor. Since the surrender he has been untiring in his exertions to bring about a better state of feeling between the two sections, and to reconstruct the country on the best basis possible. His course is bitterly denounced by that class of persons who held lucrative positions free from danger during the war, or who, in blockade-running and speculating, accumulated fortunes while he was exposing his life in the field. The General does not aspire to place, but he would make a very strong candidate for Governor. The soldiers of his brigade idolize him—the people generally hold him in high esteem—and as the President of an important road, he has a very influential position.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

The entire State of Virginia, to judge from what I hear and see, is one vast stillhouse for the manufacture of contraband whisky. There are distilleries everywhere, and the poison manufactured in them never pays a cent of revenue to the Government. We have quite a number of young, handsome and well-dressed inspectors or detectives here, who can afford to live very fast at first-class hotels and accumulate fortunes on their small salaries. How they manage to do all this the dealers in whisky and tobacco, were they put to the rack, might possibly be able to tell. I think the whisky and tobacco business needs looking after in this portion of the country.

KAPPA.

LOUISIANA.

The Democratic State Convention—Contest Between Radical and Conservative Republicans—The Reinstatement of City Officials.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 8, 1868.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body was well attended by representative men. It is obvious that the national organization is only looked to as a nucleus for conservatism, and that all opposed to the ultra policy of the extreme Republicans accept this organization as a conservative agency. This was especially shown here by the refusal to nominate a State ticket. For this there were various reasons alleged, but the true cause may be found in the anxiety to defeat the State Constitution. This will induce the whole anti-Radical vote to be cast against the Warmoth or Radical ticket, provided any assurance shall be given by the conservative Republicans that certain obnoxious social features contained in the constitution shall be expunged.

REPUBLICAN DIVISIONS.

The contest between the Radical and Conservative sections of the Republican Party still continues, and seems to become more decided. It is true the Radicals have secured the nominations, and denounce those who dissent as "bolters," but the latter maintain their opposition, and keep their ticket before the people. At the head of this ticket is Hon. J. G. TALIAFERRO, who is an upright and able man. It is not impossible that this ticket may be elected, especially if its supporters will consent to the modification suggested. There is no reason why they should not. The introduction of social relations into a Constitution is a new feature. It will be productive in this case of great excitement. It will certainly break up the public education in Louisiana, and exclude the whites from any participation in their own school taxes. The great mass of the colored people are conservative. They are content with the right to vote and be voted for, and do not wish to invade public institutions which they have not been accustomed to frequent. There is nothing unusual in this tacit respect for rights and usages. Among yourselves the hodman or other day laborer has the right to pay his way in his working clothes into the first dress-circle, but he does not do so, because it is neither agreeable to himself or others. It is impossible to legislate one person into the parlor of another against his will. It is not improbable, therefore, that the Conservative colored people here will relinquish the insane effort for social admission and compromise with those citizens whose interests are their own.

No doubt much of this bitterness may be due to the quarrel between the two sections. One of which has procured the withdrawal of the Congressional printing from the organ of the colored people. Still, there is obviously a great jealousy of those foreign politicians who claim to administer the State offices and contracts in the name and by the votes of the colored people. It is beyond question that the sole remedy of the Southern people must at last come from among themselves. It cannot be derived from any political party in other States. If the Constitution of Louisiana be adopted, it will check immigration of numbers and capital, because when people can immigrate to States in which there is no such political impediments, they will naturally, all other things being equal, prefer to do so.* Then the success of the Constitution will send to Congress, and into the electoral colleges, a representation wholly inimical to the Conservative classes of the South. This will strenghten the bands of Radicalism in Congress. How then can a Northern party organization aid us?

Let us work this out. It must be more than a year before a President favorable to the South can be installed. His power to aid us will depend on his having a majority in Congress. Without the Senate he can repeal no obnoxious law. The Senate is a permanent body and does not at once change with a popular majority. The House of Representatives is against the South. To this majority will be added the members from the reconstructed South. These members will be opposed to the Southern Conservatives. The prospect then seems that even if a party organization shall elect a President upon the vote of the Northern people, and claim to throw out both the electoral and Legislative vote of the South, the Radical Republican majority in Congress will repel all reform in the policy of the Government toward the South. But, say some, when the Democratic Party North shall have a majority of the North they will ignore the Southern vote in Congress and the electoral college and demand to hold the Government. This, being resisted by the Radicals, brings on the anarchy of two contesting authorities, or civil war. Now in either case the South will not be benefitted, for it needs peace and protection. It requires a legal Union and must be worse off, in the event of political or armed strife at the North, than at present. The writer is extremely incredulous about civil war at the North. No political party at the North will fight, for politicians never take war risks. The civilians and national interests are still less disposed to fight for the politicians. There is no social cause of civil war at the North and no war need be expected. In the meantime what are we to do here? Await regeneration through the gift or through the distractions of the Northern people? We shall perish before such a relief can be made available either by legal or violent interpositions. The truth is that the remedies of the South must come from the South itself and the restoration of harmony at the North.

OUR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Gen. GRANT has reinstated all the officers suspended by a late order of Gen. HANCOCK. Among them is Street Commissioner, BAKER, who was impeached before an investigating session of the Common Council for alleged malfeasance in office. Pending this examination Gen. HANCOCK directed the city attorney to see whether an information ought to be filed before the Grand Jury. The corporate examination was then dismissed and a true bill found against him. Under these circumstances he has been restored to an important office. From this and far more eminent evidences it would seem that the doctrine "the King can do no wrong," is to sanctify every act of a partisan. As no merit can be allowed to a political antagonist, so there is to be no admission of wrong in a political friend. Will many of our journals say: "De fait, la république n'existe plus depuis qu'on en a fait une oligarchie militaire, tenant dans l'ostracisme une partie de son territoire et de son peuple." Are you content with this military oligarchy holding in ostracism one part of its territory and of its people?

W. M. B.

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* An English capitalist who is here looking into Southern investments, says that his family would not hear of his going into the "insurrectionary States," unless accompanied by some gentleman of equal social responsibility with himself. He has been equally surprised and gratified with the order which prevails.

SENATOR WADE.

He is not Anxious for the Presidency, but if he Attains it will Strive to be Prudent and Cautious—His Past Record—His Views of the Requirements of the Country.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

The probability, amounting almost to certainty, that in a short time one of our Ohio Senators is to become President of the United States, creates, it seems, special anxiety in some quarters. Is he not likely to be too violent a man for these dangerous times, one hears asked in many places; too impetuous, too tyrannical, too extreme in his policy? Senator WADE is not a man to be seeking indirect means of communication with the public through "conversations," so-called, with correspondents of the Press. With his old friends, however, he does talk with all the freedom that the delicacy of his present position will warrant; and one of them, in view of the anxiety that has been mentioned, may perhaps be justified in giving some account of his sayings and temper.

AS TO THE PRESIDENCY.

In the outset it may be said that Mr. WADE displays a feeling with reference to the great duty that is about to come upon him, very creditable to his judgment, and very little in accord with some popular notions of his character. "I don't suppose anybody will believe me," he says—"at least, it is the fashion not to believe such things, and so I suppose there is no use saying it; but, in truth, I would a great deal rather escape this seeming prospect of the Presidency than not, if I could do it honorably, and without desertion of duty. I don't mean to say that I wouldn't like to be President—I would be a fool to say that. But to be a piece of a President—to go in for a fragment of a year, in the midst of the excitement of the Presidential election, when there is so much to do and so little time to do it, is not a thing to be coveted. Under the circumstances, there's no great honor in it; it's only my fortune to be in the place that may make it necessary; and there is no chance for much of a career in it. I'll have plenty of time to make thousands of enemies by my appointments, and not time enough to make many friends by my administration."

"Now I would like," continued the bluff old veteran with characteristic frankness, "I would like to stay where I am, and I don't make any secret of it. This is something that I think I know something about. I've been in Congress a long time, and I believe I know what a member of Congress ought to do. If I can't stay in the Senate, then I should like to get as near to it as I can, by presiding over it. As for your Presidency, I haven't tried it; and I know very well that its duties require a different order of faculties and different kind of work. I've never had the Presidential fever very bad. The Senate was good enough for me, and if I'd had my own way, there wouldn't have been much likelihood of my ever trying to get out of it."

In many ways and at many times the Senator has expressed the same ideas, with a sincerity that is transparent and unmistakable. There can be no doubt that he regards the office that seems likely to come upon him, not as a prize to be coveted, but as a dangerous duty that may be required and cannot be honorably avoided. Nor can there be any doubt as to the desire frankly expressed, to remain at the head of the body of which he has so long been a member. The people seem likely to take care that his wish shall be gratified.

HIS POLICY IF MADE PRESIDENT.

"I told a man the other day," said the Senator, "when he commenced trying to pump me about my intentions, for the benefit of some New-York newspaper, that I hadn't forgotten the picture in the old elementary spelling-book, of the milkmaid arranging what she was to do with her chickens before they were hatched. But then," he continued, "I should be a very curiously constituted man if I did not do some thinking as to what my course ought to be in case I have to assume the duty to which these proceedings point. And there's one thing I've fully made up my mind to: whatever else may be done, I shall try, if the power is put into my hands, to bring the Executive Department of the Government into harmony with the Legislative. I don't believe the President ought to be a sort of Grand Lama, reigning in seclusion up at the other end of the avenue, and never letting us know what he wants or intends; all the time taking Congress by surprise, and holding aloof from members, so that there is no inducement for comparison of views before both sides are committed."

"I don't believe," he continued, "that a President ought to be setting himself up as a policy-maker. When I am asked what my policy will be in case I have to discharge the Presidential duties, I generally answer that *I won't have any policy. It's the duty of Congress to adopt a policy*, and the duty of the President to execute it. We have had trouble enough from the efforts of Presidents trying to set up a policy for themselves, and force Congress into its adoption by the use of the Government patronage and otherwise."

On several points, however, Mr. WADE seems to have decided that it will be his duty, if he should succeed to the Presidency, to have a policy. He speaks of them—not obtrusively—least of all after the fashion of the milkmaid counting the chickens in her egg basket—but with simple and manly frankness.

"The very first thing I should try, if such a thing as we are talking about should happen, would be to see to it that the real Union men of the South are protected. Those people down there have made us enough of trouble, first by their treason, and since their surrender, by their continual turbulence. I don't believe they have ever been ruled with a firm enough hand. I am of course in favor of giving them justice always; but they *must not* interfere with the rights of others, or disobey the laws."

"Then there's another point," continued the Senator, "on which I feel very strongly. I am convinced that our Government expenditures ought to come down very nearly to the point at which they stood before the war. The expenses of the army and navy, in particular, are exorbitant, and ought to be brought down promptly, without fear or favor. We cannot stand this frightful system of public expenditures. Its effect is demoralizing upon every branch of the Government; and, besides, the people are heavily pressed by taxes, and won't stand it much longer. *We must economize—everywhere, if possible, but especially at the points of our greatest expenditure—the army and navy.* Then I believe there's another thing we've got to do. The party can't live without it, and what's more important, the country can't prosper. *We must stop this outrageous system of fraud and peculation.* The Government can't stagger under it much longer. There was, as compared with the present state of things, but little fraud under LINCOLN's Administration. But now the money of the people is used with a lavish hand to corrupt the people. This must be reversed as quick as an engineer would reverse his locomotive when he saw a broken bridge ahead of him. Why, Sir, two-thirds of the present tax-officers are men without credit at home. Men that couldn't get trusted for a pipe of tobacco in their own towns are selected to collect the revenue of the Government. I know men, and so do you, to whom some of my constituents have to pay their taxes, to whom no neighbor would even lend twenty dollars, with the remotest idea of getting it paid this side of judgment day."

"Yet your body confirmed them!"

"Yes, we did. Sometimes we were outvoted, and sometimes we were deceived. Some of those rascals are enough, unless you have a personal knowledge of them, to deceive the very elect. I don't know that I could escape being deceived if I were President. Likely enough, I would get picked up sometimes, too. But one thing I do know—I shouldn't select men because I knew they were rascals, and wanted rascally work out of them. And I believe there are plenty of men, generally known to be honest, who can be got to fill these places, provided the revenue service is made respectable, so that it won't be enough to place a man under suspicion to say that he is a revenue officer. And there's one more point that I've long had my mind made up about. Of course, if the power came into my hands, I should try to carry out my ideas about it. I believe that in levying taxes we ought to keep our eyes steadily on one principle, which should govern us throughout: we should *strive to take the burdens off industry, and to secure our laboring classes relief from foreign competition.*"

"That means tariff, pretty strong, doesn't it, Mr. WADE?"

"Yes—that means tariff, pretty strong; it means a high tariff. We can't protect our laboring classes any other way half so well—can't secure the revival of business and stop the balance of trade and of gold from being perpetually against us in the markets of the world. You know this is no new notion with me; but the present condition of the country seems to make it more important than ever before. I'm in favor of revising our revenue system, of getting the taxes off domestic industry as fast as we can, and clapping them on the foreign competitors."

"There is much talk, Mr. WADE, about your position on the *Alabama* claims, as being likely to commit us to war with Great Britain?"

"Well, that's all folly, of course. I never made any public speeches on the *Alabama* claims, as you know. I have been in favor of collecting them; have wished all the time to do it, and have, perhaps, talked privately without much diplomatic circumlocution about it. But I've always supposed it could be done by a treaty, and certainly, of late. I don't see any indication abroad that should make me change my opinion."

WADE'S EXTREME RADICALISM.

"People who think there's great danger of my rushing headlong into war," continued the Senator, "or doing some other extreme thing, simply because I've always had the habit of speaking my mind freely, don't seem to know much about human nature. I suppose that increase of power and responsibility always tends to make a man more cautious. I know very well that it is one thing for a man to act for himself, on his own individual responsibility as a Senator, and quite another thing to act on the same subjects when he is in a position where every movement he makes will affect the whole nation. And, if men think that I have sometimes advocated measures with intemperate zeal, let them look to see where I have ever originated one in that spirit. There is my public record in the *Globe*—I've been a free talker here for seventeen years, and have generally taken all the responsibility that seemed to belong to me—let them look over the *Globe*, and see what my intemperate actions have been. I've always wanted, you know to travel ahead, on the skirmish line of our principles, but have tried never to get so far ahead as to be captured by the enemy. Now you know my course here well enough. You know that I never differed, to any serious extent, from my party, except on one matter. As to everything else, why, if I was wrong, my party was wrong, and the majority of the American people were wrong; if I was intemperate in action or over-zealous, or extreme, or impracticable, so were they. But on one point I did differ from my party. That was in opposing Mr. LINCOLN's course in pocketing our Reconstruction bill and setting up a reconstruction policy of his own—exactly the thing that has got us into all this trouble now. I did feel much opposed to that, and I said so. That splendid fellow, WINTER DAVIS, and I published a paper about it. I've never taken back one word of that paper, and I stand by it now. The Republican party now takes exactly the ground that WINTER DAVIS and I took then, and the trouble we've got into arises from the President's taking the opposite ground, that reconstruction belongs to him and not to Congress. More than that, Mr. LINCOLN himself came over to our view before his death. Mr. SUMNER can tell you all about it. Only a short time before the assassination, Mr. LINCOLN told Senator SUMNER that that thing was the great error of his life, and that he never should have given occasion for what the papers called the Wade and Davis manifesto. Now, what other intemperate measures have I taken? I am very proud that from the Committee on Territories I reported the first provision prohibiting slavery in all the territory of the United States to be subsequently acquired. I reported the bill for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and I got it in on the very first day of the session. I got the Homestead bill through the Senate. I got Nevada and Colorado into the Union, after a whole Winter's debate; and, right or wrong, I led in the Senate in the division of Virginia and the formation of the new State of West Virginia. These are some of my main acts, and by them I am perfectly willing to be judged."

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

There is no doubt that Mr. WADE means to maintain the constitutional right of the State of Ohio to be represented by both her Senators in the Court of Impeachment. Viewing it as a technical legal question, he does not believe that the case would come within even the provisions of the common law, forbidding a Judge to sit in a trial involving his own interests. For in this case, the law supposes the offices involved to come in the shape of a duty not to be avoided, and the $25,000 salary, to which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON referred, to be legitimately earned by the discharge of the duty—to be the legal compensation for work to be performed, and not at all a price in reward of a particular vote. But, beyond all these technicalities, Mr. WADE looks at his oath as a Senator to support the Constitution, and discharge the duties of his office, and at the plain injunction of the Constitution that the Senate shall try all cases of impeachment. To evade that, would be to evade duties he has sworn to perform. As a matter of delicacy, he will doubtless avoid action as much as possible, but cases may arise in which delicacy must give way to duty. Mr. WADE is as anxious as anybody for a fair, impartial trial, in which everything shall be heard that can be brought forward for the defense. "The American people," he exclaimed, "would permit nothing else, even if we desired it here. The love of fair play is a national characteristic, and I am very proud that it is so. But I do object, and so will the country at large, to any motions for mere delay, or any pettifogging on technicalities. The people are terribly in earnest in this impeachment business. They won't permit us to take any unfair advantages; but neither will they sustain us in permitting a case of such overshadowing gravity to be delayed by lawyers' tricks, or mere palpable pettifogging." Through a long career the Senator has admirably interpreted the varying popular demands; but he has never come nearer laying his hand on the popular heart and counting its pulsations, than in that declaration.

"I told HENDRICKS the other day," said the Senator, "that I'd like to know if he had consulted his client when he was objecting to my being sworn in. I told him that ANDY and I had always been pretty good friends, if he'd let politics alone, and I wouldn't believe that he thought he wouldn't get justice from me till he thought so himself. The truth is, though," he continued, "I'm getting almost afraid to have any more jokes with anybody. They're getting to attach such a high and mighty importance to whatever I say. Why I can't say a word about Cabinets, for example—can't give any of my old friends a side-winder on that—for fear of being thought serious. Though when it comes to being serious about it, I wish they'd all remember that I'm likely to try and find out whether I need a Cabinet before I begin the selection of one. And as to that whole business of office-hunting, I wish the public knew that—if I should have the task of making appointments—nobody's going to be benefited by having come here now to bore me about it."

GENERAL GRANT.

"It isn't true," he said, in answer to a question, "that I'm not on good terms with GRANT. I've always been cordial with him. The story of my saying that when I talked politics he talked horse, is a pure invention of the man that wrote it. I never said that nor anything like it."

A DOMESTIC PICTURE.

I ought not to close these fragmentary jottings of things, Mr. WADE said in the course of an evening's talk, without adding—for the comfort of very many good and very innocent people who have been misled by the jocose inventions of not over-friendly newspapers—that in the course of the whole conversation there was not an oath. Mr. Wade cannot, to be sure, be given a certificate for entire freedom from the use of evangelical terms; but it is unjust to speak of him as more profane than the great majority of Congressmen, or to describe him as a man affecting tremendous oaths of peculiar and unique blasphemy. A more absurd idea has also been somewhat prevalent. Respectable newspapers have spoken of him as a drunkard. Remembering that IRWIN MCDOWELL, who never drank anything even as strong as coffee, was currently believed to have been drunk through the whole period of his active service, Mr. WADE has done well to never notice such slanders. I know, however, that many good people will thank me for a statement which I can make in entire good faith. I have known Mr. WADE for a long time, and have often seen him present on social occasions; when other Senators were intoxicated, I never knew him to be so; never heard of his being so; never saw his natural hearty manner in any appreciable degree affected, and have rarely seen him join in the drinking. Whatever the country, alarmed at his radicalism, may apprehend from the prospect of Mr. WADE's becoming President, it may at least dismiss the fear that we shall be again disgraced by a sot in the White House. Mr. WADE's early educational advantages were those of the pioneers. On these he has steadily built, through a long life of intellectual activity. There are few better read men in most walks of English literature in the Senate. Probably there are not three better historians. To this day, he leaves the skimming of his immense newspaper mail to his wife; and one climbing the two flights of stairs that lead from the floor of the Washington House to the parlor, is very likely to find the Senator deep in some new book, and the good, matronly woman by his side, interrupting him from time to time to read some extract from the papers of the evening, that concerns him to know. It is a pleasant domestic picture; and the American people will not be sorry to learn that it is from such a scene that their next President is to come.

AGATE.

Bold Robbery of a Safe in Illinois.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 9.

The Chief of Police received information on Saturday of a most startling robbery at Belleville. It was perpetrated on Friday night, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock. A policeman was standing in front of RENTCHLER's building, in which the express office is located, when he saw two men approach the door leading into the office. They unlocked it and went in. On entering the office they lighted the gas and opened the back door of the store. They attempted no concealment, and, as there was nothing suspicious in their appearance, the policeman, believing them to be connected with the establishment, did not interfere with their movements. The two men moved about the office deliberately, as if transacting some business, and talked to one another in low tones. They unlocked the safe and took out certain packages, closed it again, and extinguishing the lights, came out of the store. They parted in front of the building, and walked off in opposite directions. In the morning the discovery was made that a robbery had been committed by some unknown parties, who not only must have been intimately acquainted with the premises, but also furnished with the keys of the door and safe. On examination it was found that one package of money, containing $2,000, was taken, also a package containing $508, and one containing $100, making the total amount taken $2,608.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Hasty Recognition of Rebel Belligerancy and Our Right to Complain of it.

Letter from George Bemis, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not propose, under the caption above selected, to enter at large into the merits of the controversy about "British Neutrality" now waged by the English publicists, some of whose discussions, I am glad to see, you have thought of consequence enough to reprint for American perusal. It is now as long ago as May 3, 1865, that I communicated an article to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* under this head, which, with a little expansion afterward, grew into a good sized pamphlet. In that article I went quite fully into the subject, treating of matters which I do not propose to revive on the present occasion. It seems to me that while the discussion is being carried on by Englishmen themselves, and particularly by such able and competent writers as "Historicus" on one side, and Mr. WESTLAKE and Lord HOBART on the other, Americans may well stand aside and bid the controversy God-speed.

I will only say, in passing, thus much about the general merits of the debate as upheld on the part of Mr. WESTLAKE and Lord HOBART—both of whom I welcome as new disputants in this field of practical discussion of the International law topics of the day—that their communications show both their respective authors, in my judgment, highly qualified to criticise and shape *the pleadings* involved in this great governmental issue of the *Alabama* question—a far higher qualification for its instructive discussion, in my estimation, than to be able to make a merely rhetorical or sensational declamation *about it*, whether orally or in print. Thus far, however, the American journals, (including your own,) I regret to see, have not thought fit to reprint Mr. WESTLAKE's thoughtful juridical article contained in the London *Daily News* of Jan. 24—a compliment not less justly deserved by its intrinsic merits than by the established reputation of its author as a writer on public law. As to "my old antagonist," Historicus, as Mr. HARCOURT is pleased to style myself, I have respectfully to remind him, if he is not more accurate in his general statement than in the particular allegation of his postscript, that I am now "*commissioned to write in support of the policy of Mr. Seward*," I must report of him as a writer altogether unworthy of credence. I neither have nor expect to hold any retainer for the Secretary of State, nor for any other department of the Government, nor do I write with hope or expectation of compensation of any kind, public or private. My essays on international topics, poor as perhaps they are at their best estate, are at least unpaid for.

But to the purpose of my communication. I take up my pen to treat, and, as I hope, to dispose of the single important point raised by "Historicus," among others, in his late discussion with Lord HOBART, which forms the chief subject of his last rejoinder to Lord HOBART of Jan 24, viz.: whether British neutrality was the natural sequence and inevitable consequence of the prior existence of the American proclamation of blockade, or whether, as Lord HOBART insists, (following the lead of my own pamphlet of May, 1865, as "Historicus" charges,) the British Government had in fact no official knowledge of the American manifesto, when they took the precipitate and unprecedented step of raising the Confederate rebels to the *status* of a belligerent power.

I am greatly obliged to "Historicus" for again giving prominence to this point, over some supposed detection of flaws in Mr. SEWARD's early diplomatic pleading in reference to the blockade. It is no part of my present purpose to explain away or attempt to reconcile some of the Secretary of State's apparently conflicting phraseology on this head. Lord HOBART's suggestion that the *substance* of Mr. SEWARD's international theory, however, was throughout pursued with consistent uniformity, and that it is not worth while to stop and closely criticise his passing expressions about "neutrals" and "civil war" and the like, mainly disposes of the gravamen of "Historicus'" imputation. I hasten on to answer the new substantive allegation—revived again by "Historicus" from the old discussion of 1865 at the first favorable opportunity—that the United States have nobody to complain of for the institution of rebel belligerency, and of its counterpart British neutrality, but themselves. This position I hope now to settle once for all.

Since the publication of the pamphlet of May, 1865, already referred to, I happen to have come into possession of a piece of diplomatic evidence which demonstrates, on the authority of the British Foreign office itself, as I understand it, that no official notice of President LINCOLN's proclamation of blockade reached the British Government till *after* the issue of Queen VICTORIA's proclamation of neutrality. That is, I am prepared to prove that *while the British proclamation passed the Privy Council and received the royal signature on the 13th day of May, 1861, the official notification of the American blockade did not reach the Foreign Office till May 14.*

I annex the document, now for the first time reprinted in this country, which I copy from British *Parliamentary Papers*, for 1861, (vol. lxv., p. 583,) constituting the Blue Book entitled, "Correspondence with the United States Government Respecting Blockade." I only hope that the document may by this time have come to Lord HOBART's knowledge for the purpose of replying to "Historicus," as I feel quite sure it has long since to the knowledge of Lord RUSSELL and "Historicus," both of whom, I am sorry to believe, have for some time been presuming upon American lack of acquaintance with it. But I reserve for further comment Earl RUSSELL's and "Historicus'" remarkable reticence as to this important State paper. Here is the document itself:

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RESPECTING BLOCKADE.

No. 1.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell, Received May 14.

[Extract.]

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1861.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a note which I have received today from the Secretary of State of the United States, communicating to me printed copies of the President's proclamation of the 19th of April, declaring a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. I inclose two of those copies of the proclamation which were sent to me with the note.

The Secretary of State further informs me, in the same note, that another proclamation has been signed by the President, establishing a blockade of the ports of the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

I have, &c., LYONS.

[Inclosure in above.]

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
April, 27, 1861.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to communicate to Lord LYONS the accompanying printed copies of the President's Proclamation of the 19th inst., declaring a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

The undersigned has the honor also to inform Lord LYONS that another proclamation has been signed by the President and will be published to morrow, establishing a blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

The undersigned, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure of President LINCOLN'S Proclamation of April 19, 1861.]

The attentive reader will doubtless have taken notice of the memorandum following the address of document "No. 1," and preceding its date, which I have taken the liberty to capitalize thus: "RECEIVED MAY [FOURTEENTH] 14." That memorandum on the original stands, to those conversant with the parliamentary publication by the British Government of its foreign diplomatic dispatches, for the official indorsement by the Foreign Office of the date at which the document to which it is prefixed first reaches the Government in London. Thus, in this instance, this dispatch of Lord LYONS' of April 27, 1861, with its inclosure, is shown to have been received in Downing-street "May 14," 1861.

Here, then, by this clerical indorsement of three words, made in the ordinary routine of business, at the moment of receiving the dispatch from the hands of the courier, is the voucher to all time that the British Government did not wait to be officially notified of the proclamation of the American blockade—much less of the actual establishment of the blockade—before deciding upon their attitude toward the American struggle, but hurried out with their announcement of rebel belligerency and their own declaration of British neutrality twenty-four hours in advance of any such notification actually reaching them. The British Government, to be sure, had several days earlier, viz., May 6, announced through Lord RUSSELL, in Parliament, their intention to take this step; but here is proof positive of the actual consummation of that intention without waiting for any formal communication of the action of the United States as to the blockade in either particular. And it may be added to this statement of British precipitancy that this hurried haste to proclaim a state of war was demonstrated, notwithstanding that Government had been already notified, that an official notification of the proclamation of the United States blockade might be expected in London any moment.

And yet, in contravention of this great historical fact—which I am ready to believe had for the moment been overlooked by his Lordship, as well as by his prompter "Historicus" (who held forth to the same effect in the TIMES the day before)—Lord RUSSELL made the deliberate and unqualified assertion in the British House of Lords on the 23d day of March, 1865, that British neutrality in the American struggle, as inaugurated by the Queen's proclamation of May 13, 1861, was the necessary and constrained result of the prior proclamation by President LINCOLN of the first American blockade of April 19, and that Lord Chancellor Campbell and the other law advisers of the Crown had given the Cabinet an opinion at that time, prior to May 6, 1861, that this latter step on the part of the United States Government not only justified but necessitated the British manifesto. This declaration of the Foreign Secretary's passing unchallenged and uncontradicted by any utterance on either side of the Atlantic for several weeks, became formalized into an accepted and very convenient dogma for the purposes of the Ministry, and so was again affirmed with more confidence than before both by Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords and by Lord PALMERSTON, the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, on the night of May 15 following.

It was the communication in the Boston *Advertiser* of May 3, 1865, on "Hasty Recognition of Rebel Belligerency," that constituted, so far as I am aware, the first denial of this position of the British Ministry that ever appeared. That article only reached London a day or two after the debate of May 15 (last referred to) came off, and first set a-going, in a very private and limited sphere, a contradiction of the new doctrine, unfortunately not to the same extent and with the same satisfactory conclusiveness which it would have had if I had at that moment been aware of the existence of the despatch marked "received May 14," before referred to.

As it was, I must confess that it was with no little mortification that, long after the publication of my pamphlet in May, 1865, and long after "Historicus," in October of that year, had *attempted* (as I must characterize it) to answer the *exposé* of dates there put together, and long after Lord RUSSELL, in his official correspondence with Mr. ADAMS touching this same subject matter (I refer particularly to his letter to Mr. ADAMS, of August 30, 1865), had *pleaded specially* to these dates, I discovered that I had left out nearly half of my case through overlooking the important document which is now brought forward for the first time. I had failed to meet with that paper, partly through supposing that the British Blue Books for 1862 gave the whole of the Parliamentary documents relating to our civil war up to that date, [the Blue Books for 1862 in fact give much earlier documents relating to the American civil war than this of April 27, 1861,] and partly through "Historicus's" own unfair citation (as I must consider it) of a prior dispatch of Lord LYONS to Lord RUSSELL, of April 22, 1861, quoted by "Historicus" in his letter to the *Times* of March 22, 1865, already alluded to, and to which I shall again presently recur more at large.

I bespeak the reader's patience for a few minutes longer, if he begins to fear that I have in view only the correction of a narrow point in chronology, by the stress which I lay upon the precise dates of certain diplomatic communications. A few words more and I believe he will be satisfied that the discussion connects itself with points of general interest and of current international importance.

Now, say the late British Foreign Secretary, Lord RUSSELL, and his devoted though not always reliable champion, "Historicus," to my *exposé* of the document marked "received May 14"—in effect—"Why be so precise about dates and forms, when it is an acknowledged fact that the British Ministry had some actual knowledge of the declared intention of the United States Government to establish a blockade?" But what knowledge, and how much, I ask? That is just the point to be inquired into.

I, as the British Government contend, (and they have never yet retracted their assertion,) rebel recognition was an inevitable necessity forced upon them by President LINCOLN'S first blockade proclamation, and that step was one, the consequences of which to us might be a prolongation of the civil war for years—to say nothing of the thousands of lives and the untold millions of treasure which it actually cost us—ought not at least these two things to have been ascertained about the American proclamation, before its constraining necessity was yielded to?—first, that the British Cabinet were in possession of the whole text of the American state paper; and, secondly, that what they had of it came duly vouched for under official forms, as the declared announcement by the United States of their solemn resolve?

Let us see what actual knowledge the Palmerston Ministry had of the American blockade at the date of May 6, 1861, the date of Lord RUSSELL'S parliamentary announcement of the Government's intent to acknowledge Rebel belligerency, or even down to May 10, the date which his Lordship afterwards selected as the best on which to make a stand in justification of British recognition.

Says "Historicus," rearguing the matter in his late paper of January 24, (*Times* of the 25th,) with all of his usual boldness, not to say recklessness of expression:

> "The very terms of the proclamation of blockade of April 19, 1861, were published in the *Times* of May 4, 1861, nine days before the proclamation of neutrality was signed, and eleven days before it was published."

So far, "Historicus," I have looked at the *Times* of May 4, 1861, and the obscure paragraph on its fifth page of that day, headed, "The Blockade of the Southern Ports," which must be the one referred to, as there is no other pretence of an American proclamation in that paper, and invite all interested in this discussion, if they have opportunity, to do the same. Having done so, I would next beg them to compare the paragraph there given with the authentic text of President LINCOLN'S blockade proclamation, as printed in the United States Statutes at large, appendix to volume twelve, or in the Parliamentary Blue Book of 1861, as the enclosure to Lord LYON'S dispatch of April 27 of that year, before quoted. I would take the liberty to ask the favor of you, Mr. Editor, to reprint the two papers side by side, as an annex to this article, if I thought the capacity of your journal would permit of the necessary encumbrance.

As it is, will it be believed by my readers, who have not the time or opportunity to make the comparison suggested for themselves, and who are willing to take my word for the result instead, that the supposed reprint of "*the very terms*" of the blockade proclamation contains more than twenty errors of omission and interpolation—one of these omissions covering three paragraphs and ten entire lines; that the reprint altogether leaves out the belligerent characteristics of "*prize*" and "*piracy*"—the gist, as one would suppose, of belligerent recognition, if there is any belligerency about it; that it drops any mention of an intended enforcement of the "*revenue*" laws, which the genuine instrument sets forth as the justifying occasion of its own promulgation; and that, finally, it does not even purport to bear the official signatures of the President and Secretary of State of the United States as vouchers of a regular State paper? No wonder that the *Times* passed by such a poor apology for the text of so important a State paper as this for one day [the London dailies generally gave it on the 3d] and condemned it on the next to the most obscure corner of its sheet, in small type! No wonder, also, that when it finally printed it, it altogether omittted to give any credible source from which it had derived such an extraordinary document.

Is it upon such a poor piece of governmental authenticity as this that Lord RUSSELL will say that he and his ministerial associates, after *legal* consultation, officially acted, when with so pronounced an emphasis they declared themselves called upon to recognize the rebels as a belligerent power, and "as such invested with all the rights and prerogatives of a belligerent;" and for four long years held the United States to the rigor of the game, as over a foreign public war, with all its accompanying responsibilities to foreign nations? Will Sir ROUNDELL PALMER (the only survivor of the law-advisors of the crown of that date, as I believe) acknowledge that it was upon this fine-print paragraph, in an almost unnoticeable corner of the *Times*, that he gave his opinion as a jurist and as a statesman that Great Britain was *required* to treat both parties in this civil strife barely three weeks old, as equals?

And yet I venture to assert, with the greatest confidence, that, down to May 6, 1861, and even till May 10—twenty-one days after the actual publication of the full text of the President's proclamation in the Washington *National Intelligencer* of April 20th, 1861—no other scrap of knowledge in reference to the true nature of that State paper, this imperfect telegraphic summary of the *Times* of the 4th, and of the other London papers of the 3d of May, was in the possession of the British Government, or of any private person in the United Kingdom.

As this matter may appear somewhat surprising to any one who merely takes into account the mere lapse of time, between April 19 and May 10, it may be worth pausing a moment to clear it up. I have once before, however, gone quite fully into the subject, (in a note to page 6 of the pamphlet referred to,) and that explanation I am quite sure must at some time have met Historicus's eye, inasmuch as he refers to that pamphlet by way of reflection on Lord HOBART at a point only two lines before making that sweeping assertion about the accurate reprint of the *Times*, which I have just noticed.

In explanation, then, of its taking twenty-one days (between April 19 and May 10, 1861,) for the full text of the American proclamation to reach London, and only then, after such an interval, in *newspaper form*, it is to be borne in mind that on the 19th of April occurred that interruption of communication between Washington and New-York which followed the attack of the Baltimore mob upon the Massachusetts troops passing through that city to the defence of the capital, and which cut off all transmission of telegraphic and postal news to the Northern cities for upwards of a week. On the morning of April 20, however, before the telegraph had finally ceased working, the agent of the Associated Press telegraphed to the leading newspapers of New-York and other Atlantic cities, what purported to be a summary or abstract of the proclamation then just issued. This summary contained just the imperfections, or substantially the same with those specified in the reprint published in the *Times* of May 4, and went across the Atlantic by the steamer which reached Queenstown May 2.

Now between the 20th and the 27th of April, no other American newspaper besides the Washington *Intelligencer*, so far as I am aware, undertook to reprint the veritable and literal text of the President's Proclamation of the 19th. Indeed, to this day, I doubt whether any other newspaper in the United States except the *Intelligencer* contains it. On or after the 27th of April, 1861, however, when the embargo on communication between Washington and New-York had been removed, a dispatch from Lord LYONS, dated April 22, and containing a newspaper copy (doubtless the *National Intelligencer*) of the proclamation went forward to the Foreign Office. It only reached the Foreign Office, however, on the 10th day of May, and is the dispatch which I erroneously supposed in my pamphlet of 1865 (p. 5) to contain the officially-communicated copy of that document, and there so spoke of it. I was mainly misled into this mistake, as I think, by what I consider "Historicus'" uncandid quotation of this dispatch in his letter of March 22, 1865, which letter I commented on at large in the body of the pamphlet, and reprinted in full in the appendix. It was this letter, also, as I believe, which mainly led Lord RUSSELL into his Parliamentary declaration of March 23, 1865, above referred to, and which again led both Lord RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON into their repetition of the same error, May 15, following.

As "Historicus" says in his late letter of the 24th ult., that he writes "*to justify his own accuracy and fair dealing*," and as Lord RUSSELL has been about as uncandid as "Historicus" in quoting this letter in his official communication on this subject to the United States, I beg again a moment's delay to expose the omission complained of and to connect it with the current line of my discussion.

Says Lord LYONS, in his letter of April 22, 1861, just referred to, (which reached the Foreign Office May 10, but only by means of *a special messenger* between Washington and New-York, as I have heard,) after mentioning the fact of enclosing in that dispatch the President's first blockade proclamation:

> "*I am informed that an* OFFICIAL *notification of the blockade will be sent to the foreign Legations here in the course of the day.*"—(Blue Book, 1862, *North America*, No. 1, p. 23.)

It was the omission in "Historicus'" letter (of March 18, 1865,) of this passage in italics, just cited, when he was apparently quoting the whole body of Lord LYONS' dispatch, which led me to believe that the copy of the proclamation mentioned by Lord LYONS as being inclosed in that dispatch, must be an *officially communicated* copy, constituting the regular notification by the American Executive to the British Government of the intended American blockade. Afterward, in reading over (in some other connection) the whole text of Lord LYONS' dispatch, I was put upon inquiry as to the "*official notification*" there expected, and found the subsequent genuine diplomatic notification in the collection of Parliamentary papers for 1861, volume 65, as before alluded to. For some reason or other it seems that the "official notification" did not take place "in the course of the day," as Lord LYONS anticipated, but was deferred till the 27th.

Now, I will not stop to consider "Historicus'" "accuracy and fair dealing" in omitting—I might say suppressing—such a paragraph as this, when the very question under consideration at that moment was the "premature concession of belligerent rights"—"Historicus'" object in that communication being to convict Mr. JOHN BRIGHT of trumping up an American grievance; but I pass on to notice an almost equal want of candor in the Foreign Secretary, in his dispatch to Mr. ADAMS, of Aug. 30, 1865, as already hinted at. Says His Lordship, officially discussing this same subject of hasty recognition:

> The course of her Majesty's Government followed the course of events in America.
>
> It appears by the *Times* of the 3d of May, 1861, that I stated in the House of Commons on the preceding day, (May 2,) her Majesty's Government heard the other day that the Confederate States have issued letters of marque, and to-day we have heard that it is intended there shall be a blockade of all the ports of the Southern States!
>
> On the 6th of May, I stated in the House of Commons the intention of the Government, formed after due deliberation, to recognize the Southern States as belligerents.
>
> On the 10th of May I received a despatch from Lord LYONS, making the following announcement: I have the honor to inclose copies of a proclamation of the President of the Southern Confederacy, inviting application for letters of marque; and also a proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring that Southern privateers will be treated as pirates, *and announcing a blockade of the Southern ports!*
>
> Thereupon the intention of her Majesty's Government, previously announced, was carried into effect, and the proclamation of the 13th May, 1861, was issued.

No mention here of "*I am informed that an official notification of the blockade will be sent to the foreign Legations here* (Washington) *in the course of the day;*" nor again of his (the Foreign Secretary's) receipt, four days later, of the official notification marked "*Received May 14!*" Had not his Lordship, like myself, been put upon notice that the regular official communication of the President's Blockade-proclamation was to have been expected in London any day after "May 10;" or, had he perchance been reading "Historicus'" quotation of Lord LYONS' dispatch of April 22, *with that paragraph left out?* If, on the other hand, statesman-like, Earl RUSSELL contented himself with nothing short of the inspection of the original dispatches themselves, when he sat down to pen his imporrant reply to Mr. ADAMS of Aug. 30, 1865, from which I have just quoted, had not his Lordship's attention unavoidably been turned by the full text of Lord LYONS' letter of April 22, (including the suppressed passage,) to the discovery of the fact that the copy there spoke of was not the officially communicated copy, and so been directed to Lord LYONS' later dispatch, dated April 27, wherein he found the veritable governmental notification inclosed, and whereon he found indorsed those inconvenient words and figures, "Received May 14?"

Did or did not Earl RUSSELL come to a knowledge of this dispatch of April 27 in the way suggested; or (what is much more probable) had he not a distinct and perfect recollection of its contents and of the date of the official receipt by himself of the first American proclamation of blockade, by the unaided exercise of memory, without reference to official dispatches or to any imperfect abstracts of them by newspaper correspondents? If he had not such knowledge, or did not care to possess himself of it, was he qualified to be Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs? If he *had* such knowledge, was it exactly candid and ingenuous for him to say that "the course of Her Majesty's Government *followed* [the italics are mine] the course of events in America;" and then, after quoting from the dispatch of April 22, what he calls "a proclamation of the President of the United States, *announcing a blockade of the Southern ports*," [the italics are here His Lordship's] to add—"*Thereupon the intention of Her Majesty's Government was carried into effect*" and the neutrality proclamation issued? [The italics in the last paragraph are again my own.] I ask is it quite fair for Earl RUSSELL to write history like this, unless he means to be understood that the proclamation to which he refers as inclosed in Lord LYON'S dispatch was only *a newspaper copy* of President LINCOLN'S State-paper, and that *upon that newspaper copy*—"thereupon," in His Lordship's phrase—*Her Majesty's Government proclaimed neutrality?*

I need not ask whether Earl RUSSELL—veteran and able British Foreign Secretary, as he has been at various long periods of English history—is in the habit of practicing diplomacy upon intelligence gathered from the newspapers, nor whether, when it is a question of the due and legal establishment of a blockade by a foreign Government, he is in the habit of searching the *Times* for such paragraphs as that which I have shown, seems to satisfy "Historicus'" requirements. The "*paper-blockades*" which Lord RUSSELL has been accustomed to hear spoken of in his political life of half a century and upward, I fancy were never synonymous in his understanding with *newspaper blockades*. But must not his Lordship concede that if "Her Majesty's Government thereupon carried into effect" their previously announced intention upon anything contained in Lord LYONS' dispatch of April 22, 1861, that, for the first time within his experience, the British Government, speaking through his own words, had recognized the binding efficacy of *a newspaper-blockade?* Or is Earl RUSSELL prepared to add to the science of public law the new classification of: (1.) *Blockades;* (2.) *Paper Blockades;* and (3.) *Newspaper Blockades?*

But if anything were wanting to show the difference between newspaper reports of a blockade and the necessary formalities attending the notification and recognition of one for governmental purposes, it is strikingly furnished by another diplomatic document, making part of this same Blue Book for 1861, containing the dispatch "received May 14." The document has never before been reprinted in this country, and will be read with curious interest by my readers, I think, as illustrative of the sharpness of the game to which British ministers and diplomatists held us accountable over the establishment of the blockade. The document which I am now about to quote follows on immediately after that "received May 14" at the next page of the Blue Book, and reached the Foreign Office "May 17." Its purport speaks for itself. I give so much as is appropriate to my purpose, taking again the liberty to emphasize a few lines by italics:

> [No. 2.]
>
> *Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.* (Received May 17.)
>
> WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.
>
> MY LORD: I have the honor to enclose a copy *of the note by which I acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Seward's note of the 27th ult., announcing the intention of this Government to set on foot a blockade of the Southern ports. I was careful so to word my note as to show that I accepted Mr. Seward's communication as an announcement of an intention to set on foot a blockade, not as a notification of the actual commencement of one.* I believe that most of my colleagues made answers in the same sense.
>
> * * * * *
>
> (Signed) LYONS.

I subjoin Lord LYONS' note to Mr. SEWARD carrying out the purpose indicated. I fear that not one in ten of my readers will be able to take the point of it, yet I beg them to try. There was a *grip* intended, however, and actually enforced. If the reader will be so good as to emphasize for himself the two words "*will be*" before "*set on foot*" in the middle of the letter he will appreciate Lord LYONS' diplomacy.

> [INCLOSURE IN NO. 2.]
>
> *Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.*
>
> WASHINGTON, April 29, 1861.
>
> The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note of the day before yesterday's date from the Secretary of State, communicating to him a Proclamation which announces among other things that a blockade of the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, will be set on foot in pursuance of the law of the United States and the law of Nations, and that for this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels.
>
> The Secretary of State has, moreover, done the undersigned the honor to inform him in the same note that it is intended to set on foot also a blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.
>
> (Signed) LYONS.
>
> Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, &c., &c.

Now can any one read over this simply-worded and yet bitingly-severe diplomatic communication and not feel persuaded that the agents of the British Government, at the very moment of the first announcement of the American blockade, well understood and practiced on the strictness of the forms of the law of blockade? Is there any doubt that her Majesty's Foreign Secretary at London, would have been as wary, in general, in accepting notification of the American proclamation of blockade as the British Minister was, at Washington, in the particular of its being only accepted "as an announcement of an intention to set on foot a blockade, not as a notification of the actual commencement of one?" Let us suppose that the case were reversed, and that for some reason or other the United States had been insisting, for their own advantage, that the British Government had received actual notice of the proclamation of the American blockade at as early a day as May 4, and for this purpose were urging such an argument as that put forward by Lord RUSSELL in his dispatch of August 13, 1865. What do my readers believe would have been the answer of the British Foreign Secretary to such a plea on the part of the American Government? Do they believe that Lord RUSSELL would have answered, "that the advisers of Her Majesty's Government had read the fine print republication by the *Times* of the American State paper, and were satisfied with its sufficiency?" Or "that Her Majesty's Ministry had sent them by somebody a *National Intelligencer* of April 20th, with President's LINCOLN'S proclamation set out at full length, and would therefore consider themselves duly notified?"

But I will not abuse my reader's patience with the further pursuit of such an inquiry. I leave it to his candid judgment whether, on the whole, Lord RUSSELL must not be considered in all probability to have been fully cognizant of the date of the official receipt at the Foreign Office of the Governmental notification of the American blockade on May 14th, 1861, at the moment of penning the paragraphs which I have quoted from his dispatch of August 30, 1865; and whether with that knowledge he was not attempting to set forth an uncandid, not to say unfair, connection between British neutrality and the initiative step in the promulgation of the American blockade.

Of course I do not leave out of sight in my reproduction of Lord LYON'S note to Mr. SEWARD (Dispatch "No. 2, received May 17,") that here is proof positive that Lord LYONS at the very moment of receiving the official notification of the American proclamation, understood it to be only a declaration of *an intent* on the part of the United States Government *to establish a future blockade*, and took care to signify that the British authorities themselves would accept it. The actual establishment of the United States blockade, as I have taken pains to show in the pamphlet already referred to, did not occur at any point on the American coast till April 30, and in the great cotton ports of New-Orleans and Mobile not till nearly a month later—May 28th and May 27th.

Now, to turn the discussion to the reputation of a less important personage than the late British Foreign Secretary, will it be credited—not of Earl RUSSELL, (about whom I can only speak inferentially as to his recurrence to the Blue Book of 1861, and his discovery therein of the memorandum "Received May 14,") but of "Historicus"—that *he had just been all over these parliamentary papers of 1861 and was largely citing from them*, when he was making the assertion, that "the very terms of the Proclamation of Blockade were published in the *Times* of May 4;" and adding that Lord HOBART was "*out-Sewarding Seward*," in contending that the British Government did not have actual notice of the American proclamation in advance of their own declaration of neutrality? Says Historicus in his article of Jan. 21 (*Times*, 23:)

> "On April 19 the President of the United States signed a proclamation of blockade. *This was communicated* OFFICIALLY *by Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons on April* (*twenty-seventh*) 27. [The italics are mine.] On that day a further proclamation was issued. On the 29th Lord LYONS had an interview with Mr. SEWARD, &c. On May 4, 1861, Lord LYONS writes to Lord RUSSELL." &c. [The letter in which Mr. SEWARD speaks of "public law," "neutrals," "belligerent," of which "Historicus" makes so much account.]

All these dates and dispatches here referred to (and many more cited by "Historicus" might be added to the quotation,) show the result of a careful study on his part of the Blue Book which I have heretofore spoken of as having so unfortunately escaped my own attention. But who can doubt that the student who had discovered that the American blockade "*was* OFFICIALLY *communicated by Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons* APRIL TWENTY-SEVENTH," had also discovered that the same official communication (as by the memorandum on that very dispatch) had been "*received*" at the Foreign Office "*May fourteenth?*" And yet this punctilious upholder of "his own accuracy and fair dealing" is attempting two days later to convince the world in general and Lord HOBART in particular, that there is no difference *in law* between a blockade notification communicated with all the formalities belonging to that highly technical procedure under the law of nations, and such a newspaper transcript as the *Times'* reprint of May 4; and no difference *in fact* between the dates of May 3 and May 14, though he is well aware that the question of precipitate and unfriendly intervention in American affairs, constituting a national grievance and thought to be worthy of international arbitration, largely turns on the importance of those respective dates in regard to British action.

I will do "Historicus" the justice, however, to admit that I am fully aware that he defends belligerent recognition upon grounds ignoring the materiality of all dates whatsoever, connected with it;—in the view, namely, that there was war in the United States when President LINCOLN'S proclamation was in type, and almost before the ink was dry. To that I have to reply, in the first place, that the British Government itself has never taken any such visionary and absurd position. On the contrary, it has done its best to se agoing the afterthought that the Crown lawyers had the United States' proclamation before them for legal consideration when they advised, prior to May 6, 1861; that the proclamation not only justified but necessitated the British declaration of neutrality; an afterthought, afterward improved upon by Lord RUSSELL, under date of Aug. 30, 1865, when he informed Mr. ADAMS at that time that if the British Government had not a legal notification of the blockade prior to May 13, 1861, they had at any rate a complete newspaper copy of it. A second answer to "Historicus'" visionary vagary might well be that according to one of the first principles of international law, as codified in the Declaration of Paris, "blockades to be binding must be effective." Pray, was there any effective blockade of Chesapeak Bay, much less of New-Orleans, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN had affixed his signature to the proclamation of April 19, 1861?

But I will not pursue this point as worthy of serious notice. I will only add that it is quite an advance upon "Historicus'" other position, that when intelligence of a blockade proclamation is actually received by the British Foreign Office, it makes no difference whether it comes from the miscellaneous news and small-item department of the *Times*, or comes officially verified by the great seal of a sovereign power in the regular course of national communications.

I sum up in brief what I hope are the conclusions established by this paper:

1. That if the American proclamation of blockade is invoked as the justifying excuse for British neutrality, it will be found that the British Government made such haste to recognize rebel belligerency, that it announced its determination to take that step eight days at least before being officially notified that any American blockade was intended, much less that one was actually set on foot.

2. That at the date of such announcement, viz.: May 6, 1861, all that that Government knew of the terms of the American proclamation was embraced in a newspaper paragraph or telegraphic summary, which omitted any mention of "prize," "piracy," or the other so-called belligerent characteristics of the genuine document, and which besides contained some twenty other errors of addition and variation, as well substantial as verbal.

3. That the formal publication of the British proclamation of neutrality, of May 13, 1861, was hurried out twenty-four hours in advance of the official receipt of President LINCOLN'S first blockade proclamation, and that, too, when the British Government had been informed that the customary diplomatic communication of the American manifesto might at any moment be expected.

4. That the British Foreign Secretary as well as the British Prime Minister, afterward attempted an unfounded apology for this precipitancy, when, in the Spring of 1865, they set up the pretence that British Neutrality was the natural and unavoidable consequence of the prior announcement by the United States of their purposed blockade, and when, as Earl RUSSELL even asserted, the Crown lawyers based their opinion of the existence of a state of war on the fact of that announcement.

5. That Earl RUSSELL, down to as late a day as August 30, 1865, and after that apology had been questioned, sought to give currency to the same sort of justification, when he quoted the receipt of a more perfect newspaper transcript of the President's Proclamation at the British Foreign Office, as and for the just equivalent of an official communication of that document to the British Government.

6. That when "Historicus," in reviving Lord RUSSELL and Lord PALERSTON'S afterthought and seeking to give it new currency, is charging Lord HOBART with "*out-Sewarding Seward*," he is himself all the while aware that Mr. SEWARD, in the letter of Jan. 12, 1867, to which "Historicus" refers, has made an accidentally mistaken allusion to the date of May 3, 1861, in confounding the telegraphic publications of the American blockade in the English newspapers of that day with its subsequent official communications to the British Government, eleven days later, (a matter probably of clerical inaccuracy, inasmuch as close in connection with it appear *errata* both of the dates of Mr. SEWARD'S own proclamation of blockade and of the date of the issue of the British proclamation of neutrality, one of which "Historicus" himself corrects as a misprint;) and yet "Historicus," well knowing that Lord HOBART is in the right, and he himself in the wrong, about the date at which the British Government had adequate official knowledge of the American proclamation, is trying to overwhelm his opponent by citing the statement of the American Secretary of State as triumphantly sustaining his own perversion of the historical fact as disclosed by the Parliamentary Blue Book.

7. That if "Historicus" "justifies his own reputation for accuracy and fair dealing"—which he asserts is the motive of his latest communication—by the process last hinted at, he certainly does not advance that reputation, in either particular, by asserting that "the very terms of the proclamation of blockade of April 19, 1861, were published in the *Times* of May 4, 1861."

8. That "Historicus" ought to invite EARL RUSSELL to lend his great diplomatic name to a joint-editing with himself of a new treatise on public law, in which should be treated under distinctive heads, "Blockades," "Paper Blockades," and "Newspaper Blockades."

In reading over this summing-up, I fear that I may have done Historicus injustice in assuming so strongly as I have that he must have been aware of the date at which the official notification of the American Blockade reached the British Foreign Office. It may be quite possible, after all, that though he had ransacked the Blue Book of 1861, (containing that and other documents,) he had not happened to cast his eye at the date of the reception in London of Lord LYONS' dispatch of April 27, and that my discovery of the indorsement upon it, "Received May 14," is as much a piece of news to him as it is to my readers generally. If so, I shall gladly learn that when he was replying to Lord HOBART, under date of Jan. 24, he was doing so without any suspicion that he himself was keeping back that important memorandum in the history of our late rebellion. I am free to say, also, that I suppose his quotation of the *Times'* summary of the proclamation was a case of a rash taking—upon trust, instead of a designed misrepresentation of the facts. Such an awkward mistake, however, one would think, ought to serve as a salutary caution to him against future rashnesses of the same sort.

Personally, I can only regret that Mr. HARCOURT throws himself open to such suspicions of inadequate accuracy and pains-taking as a writer on public law. For one, I must own to deriving great personal pleasure, as well as profit, from his publications; and I believe I speak no more than the truth when I add that I think the United States Government and people are under great obligations to him for his advocacy of just and high-minded measures of international dealing toward this country, at various periods of the late civil struggle—greater, perhaps, than to almost any other European writer who has undertaken to discuss our foreign relations.

Of EARL RUSSELL, also—a much more important personage to us in our contest with the Confederate rebels, from his high official position, than the publicist just named—I cannot forbear to say a word of more kindly comment than my previous criticisms would imply. If Americans must long remember the sharpness of His Lordship's diplomatic and Parliamentary expressions, they must also gratefully bear in mind his important and substantial friendliness toward the United States in more than one particular; his indulgent respect of our blockade at a time when its "binding effectiveness" might have been questioned; his steadfast refusal to join the French Emperor in full recognition of Confederate independence, and his uniformly kind and friendly treatment of our representative at the British Court throughout the dark days of our National discredit with Englishmen generally. Nor will Americans soon forget His Lordship's magnanimous and candid confession at the Garrison banquet of the wrong he had done President LINCOLN, in questioning the sincerity of his motives in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. Such a confession almost marks a new era in the practice of professed diplomatists.

In bringing to a close this extended communication, I must deprecate the conclusion that it embraces all that can be said on the merits of "Hasty Recognition of Rebel Belligerency and Our Right to Complain of It." No one can regret more than I do, that I have been obliged to occupy so much space in the development of a single point. But that is a point on which I have followed, where "Historicus" and (I believe I may say) Lord RUSSELL have led the way in challenging discussion. They have tried to conclude "our right to complain" with this plea in bar, that Great Britain took no step in the American struggle till the United States' proclamation of blockade had set her in motion and compelled her to declare us belligerents and herself a neutral. I trust that that plea has now been taken out of the way of a fair hearing, on the merits of our grievances.

Of those merits I cannot forbear to add that I hope in some other connection to show that the British pretence of being compelled to declare neutrality in our civil struggle in order to protect British commerce and to secure the rights of neutrals, is mere trumpery; that so far from President LINCOLN'S proclamation being a war measure, it was eminently a peace measure, intended not merely to be municipal, but also to be only temporary in its duration—to last, in its own phrase, "until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings;" that no Government could have been more surprised than were the United States at its proclamation of blockade being afterward (for it was not *at the time*) perverted into a pretence of a public war by England and France; that such a blockade as was that of the United States of their insurrectionary districts is no ground for foreign intervention under the law of nations; that if afterward there grew up within our borders a great civil war *on land*, there never were the elements of rebel belligerency *on the sea;* that as JEFFERSON DAVIS' letters-of-marque and reprisal never came to anything—even with British and French suspension of the first point of the Declaration of Paris in their favor, so as to give free scope to rebel privateers—so down to the end of the struggle the Confederate navy proper every day "grew small," and, if possible, "beautifully less;" that British and French recognition of belligerency had for its object, if not the direct encouragement of rebel privateering, yet the taking a step onward in the direction of full recognition of rebel independence; and that finally, when the history of that recognition comes to be fully and fairly developed, it will be found to be, not a *hasty* recognition of rebel *belligerency*, but a *prepared and persistent* recognition of rebel *equality;* and such a precedent, to be deprecated and disavowed politically and governmentally, as the *Alabama* precedent has now begun to be by Englishmen themselves, as a precedent of neutrality, legality and jurisdiction.

GEORGE BEMIS.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 10:30 P. M. Saturday, a man named NELLS NELSON, residing at No. 95 Grafton-street, was shot in the mouth by his stepson, PETER MCCUEN. The ball lodged in the jawbone, and inflicted a painful and, it is supposed, a serious wound. NELSON was at the liquor store of E. MADDEN, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Grahamstreet, and was considerably under the influence of drink. He complained of having some family troubles, and remarked that he was going home "to raise hell." His wife keeps a boarding-house, and her boarders and the neighbors remarked that he frequently beat her. When he came home Saturday evening he commenced to insult and ill-treat her. MCCUEN, her son, attempted to save her. The result was that he and NELSON quarreled. The father beat the stepson, and the latter, indignant at the conduct of NELSON, procured a pistol, and fired it at him, the bullet striking him as above stated. MCCUEN has always been considered a quiet, inoffensive young man. He has not yet been arrested. The injured man is in a very critical condition, the ball having penetrated the chin and lodged in the back of the neck.

LARCENIES.—A lad named JAMES MCCORMICK was charged, yesterday, with having, in company with a boy named FERGUSON, robbed the money-drawer of a Mrs. MARY SHELLING, residing at No. 103 Sands-street.... DANIEL SULLIVAN, MICHAEL COLLIN and GEORGE ROFF, three hands of the United States steamtug *Clinton*, lying at the foot of Gold-street, were arrested yesterday evening for having stolen from the vessel a quantity of old rope, copper and lead. The property was found in the possession of MICHAEL KANE, No. 25 Hudson-avenue, to whom it was sold by the prisoners for $20.... MICHAEL LALLY, aged 23, was arrested by Officer BOYLE, on the complaint of P. O'CONNELL, charged with having entered the liquor-store of the latter, and stolen therefrom a pistol, $2 in money, and some cigars. He was discharged.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, a woman named EDITH BLACKWELL, wife of HENRY BLACKWELL, doing business corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, attempted to commit suicide at the above place by taking a quantity of Paris green. Dr. BUELL was called, and administered an emetic which relieved her from danger, after which she was conveyed to her present residence, No. 103 Union-street. A family difference is supposed to have been the cause of her foolish act.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMSHIP ISAAC BELL.—The steamship *Isaac Bell*, built to the order of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, was launched from the yard of LAWRENCE & FOULKE, foot of North Fifth-street, E. D., at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The launch was admirably conducted. The *Isaac Bell* is 1,500 tons burden, 250 feet keel, 38 feet beam and 22 feet depth of hold. She will take in her machinery at the Allaire Works, New-York.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Oyer and Terminer—No Civil Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1160—Conant vs. Wilkinson.
1346—Woodworth et al. vs. New-Haven Steamboat Company.
1384—Adams vs. Tucker.
1394—Benedict et al vs. Kelsey.
1400—Hill vs. Weddle et al.
1124—Whitter vs. Butler et al.
1278—Migel vs. Lyman et al.
1292—Stern vs. Deutsch et al.
1344—Daby vs. Ericsson.
1404—Hoare vs. Cummings, impleaded.
1406—Fisk, Jr., et al. vs. Wheeler et al.
1408—Keefer et al. vs. Tilt et al.
1412—Chapman vs. Thorp.
1414—Letz et al. vs. Meyer.
1416—Quirk vs. Harrington.
1418—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal et al.
1420—Estey et al. vs. New-Haven Steamboat Company.
1422—Richards vs. Robinson.
1424—Longfellow et al. vs. De Voe et al.
1436—Benedict vs. Nat. Bk. of Commonwealth.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
946—Bonnell et al. vs. Drake et al.
1041—Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1043—Monahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
1165—Blumenthal et al vs. Cohen.
780—Makewen vs. Finigan.
1057—Harrison vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
702½—Rogers vs. Smith.
499—Hale vs. Holladay.
493—Tucker et al. vs. West. Un. Tel. Co.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.
1064—Huntley vs. Beach et al.
109—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.
1003—Williams, &c., vs. Livingston.
1152—Terry vs. Heron et al.
713—Kertland, ass'ee., vs. Northrup et al.
658—Robertson et al. vs. Tyler et al.
759—Marx vs. Rathbourn et al.
1054—Graydon vs. Myers et al.
265—Corwin vs. Feld.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
114—Ensign vs. Herrick.
292—Roberts, Jr., vs. Wheeler.
99—Toklas vs. Sheyer.
146—Gardner vs. Thompson.
91—Lindow vs. Ruttinger.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar at 12 M.

Third Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3631—McOwen vs. Leiser.
3683—Adelsberger vs. Schaefer.
3663—Cranston vs. Mowry.
3537—Todd vs. Wright.
3511—Worden vs. Shipman et al.
3915—Heus vs. Green.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.
3541—Finnegan, Adm'x., &c. vs. Nottbeck.
2875—Stephens vs. West et al.
3485—Boyle vs. Toothaker et al.
3571—Dunne vs. Richey et al.
3671—Graham vs. Wait, &c.
2161—White et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3413—McDermott vs. Beaner.
3645—Cocks vs. Rhinelander, &c.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3782—Adams vs. Blancan.
3358—Parker vs. Godkin et al.
3760—Doupe vs. Genin.
3830—M'Cormack et al. vs. Lees.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.
3774—Smith et al. vs. Ridner.
1244—Holzapple vs. 8th Av. R. R. Co.
3798—Schanck et al. vs. Morris.
3208—Parker vs. Morse, Jr., et al.
2370—Migel vs. Munoz.
3440—Duckworth vs. Greep et al.
2612—Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
3834—Board of Com. of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
3836—Martin vs. Sweeney.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1061—Powle vs. Hennessey.
1085—Reynolds vs. Commerce Fire Insurance Co.
598—Dart vs. Walker.
902—Wallington vs. Kirkland, &c.
1036—Neville vs. De Navarre.
1029—Ball vs. Derancey.
1052—Randel et al. vs. Erben.
1104—Heller vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1105—Finlay vs. Waugh.
1107—O'Rourke vs. Corbett.
1108—Marshall vs. Hawkins et al.
1109—Grossmeyer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1305—Lombard et al. vs. Chambers.
1110—Meyer vs. Rich.
1111—Olney vs. Financial and Commercial Exc'ge Association.
1112—Cooper vs. Same.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
989—Bell vs. McGuern.
966—Whitely vs. Cately.
805—Wilmurt vs. Frederici.
903—Mathews vs. Byron.
1064—Steinwehr vs. Seebacher.
888—Hill vs. Reed.
316—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.
343—Page vs. Colby.
825—Kennedy vs. Seigmann &c.
959—McChester vs. The Mayor, &c.
976—Allen, Admr., vs. Goodman.
968—Campaigniac vs. Northrop.
615—Donohoe vs. The Mayor, &c.
791—Engelhardt vs. The Mayor, &c.
1016—Liftcheid vs. Sibberns.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
435—H. M. & R. Co. vs. Webman.
517—Foley vs. Maran.
—Sands vs. Moran.
500—Hallgarton vs. Rodh.
504—Oppenheimer vs. Stevenson.
511—Bennett vs. Wise.
506—Stewart vs. Ree.
488—Stewart vs. Bayard.
519—Phoenix vs. Robinson.
507—Niles vs. Smith.
—Loewy vs. Lindheim.
—Carr vs. Cunningham.
—Siede vs. Colmar.
—Taylor vs. Crary.
—Olaiman vs. Gutman.
—Burrass vs. Keyser.
—Renny vs. Stewart.
520—Duffy vs. Kalb.
521—Dolman vs. Kaufman.
522—Robinson vs. Davis.
523—Bailey vs. Ross.
524—Twels vs. Regos.
525—Kavanagh vs. McKimmer.
526—Gleadei vs. Rocknagle.
527—Cunningham vs. Ousley.
528—Crawley vs. Bruner.
529—Finn vs. Feltman.
530—Ketterlinus vs. Breth.
531—Marks vs. Grunthal.
532—Hall vs. Lightaill.
533—Mooney vs. Showers.
534—Gardiner vs. Housman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Admiralty Calendar.

Nos.
160—William M. Neill et al. vs. The Steamship Wm. Tabor.
157—Ferdinand L. Hausen et al. vs. The British Steamer Louisiana.
1—William Paole, Jr., vs. Henry J Overman.
2—Mathias Chickner et al. vs. Don Pedro Errazquin.
3—The Steamboat Joseph Johnson, &c., adm. David Currie.
4—John A. Parks, vs. Schooner Henrico, &c.
5—Francis J. Rhaw, vs. 168 Tons of Coal.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Daniel Clarkson; grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Catharine Reardon; grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Emma Johnson and Thomas M'Cormack; grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Thomas Duy and Henry Maier; rape.
The People vs. John Higgins and Thomas A. Carter; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles J. Emmett; grand larceny.
The People vs. Julius Guss; grand larceny from person.
The People vs. William Harris, Charles Wilson and George Amyatt; grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Munch; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Williams; burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Baker; burglary.
The People vs. George Williams; burglary.
The People vs. George Kneipert; burglary.
The People vs. John D. Grady; burglary and receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Henry Kruss grand larceny.
The People vs. Geo. Moore and William Sinclair; grand larceny.
The People vs. Bearnitt Samuels; grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 14, 1868.

$34,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110¼
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	108
22,000	do	108½
18,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	108⅛
13,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	107
5,000	do	107⅛
11,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 new issue	107⅛
30,000	do	107⅛
5,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101⅛
9,500	do	101⅛
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	106
5,000	do	106⅛
6,000	do	106⅛
195,000	do 3d Series	106⅛
330,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65⅞
235,000	do	64
2,000	Vir. St. 6's ...x-c	53
3,000	do	53⅛
5,000	Vir. 6s, new	52
13,000	Ga. St. 6s	73½
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	86
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅛
8,000	do	87¼
42,000	do	87⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M.	94¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	115
18,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	88
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
1,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. RR. 7s	94½
1,000	do	94
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	106
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93½
6,000	do	93
4,000	C. & G. E 1st M.	85
74	Bank of Commerce	117
5	Am. Ex. Bank	119
112	Del. & Hud. Can.	151
100	Canton Co	57½
600	West. U. Tel	34⅝
100	do s30	34
300	Pacific Mail	111⅛
25	do	111⅛
400	Central Coal Co	48
100	Adams Ex	74⅛
12	do	74⅛
100	do	74⅛
500	do	75
100	do	75⅛
100	Union Nav b30	22
300	do b63	23
50	U. S. Ex. Co	73
100	do	73⅛
200	Mer. U. Ex	34⅞
100	do	35⅛
800	do	35⅛
20	Am. Ex. Co	70⅝
200	N. Y. Cen	127
100	do c	126⅜
500	do	126⅞
800	do s30	127
800	do	127
1000	do s60	127
1500	Erie R	74⅛
50	do	74⅛
500	do	74⅛
100	do b30	74⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	140
100	do	140⅛
100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	14
400	Reading R	93
300	Mich. S. & N. I	89
5	Panama R	335
100	Ill. Cen. R	138
300	Clev. & Pitts	93⅛
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	106
100	Chi. & N. W	66
300	do	66
100	do	66⅛
600	Chic. & N. W. P	73⅛
500	do	73
400	Clev. & Tol	106
100	Chic. & R. I. R	94⅛
500	do	94⅛
200	do	94⅛
500	M. & St. P	52⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	68⅛
400	do	68
100	do	67⅛
200	T., W. & W	51⅛
100	do	51
200	do	52
10	New-Jersey R	132⅛
65	New-Jersey Cen. R	117⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C	100⅛
240	do	100⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf	72
100	do	71⅛
300	do	72
500	Ohio & Miss	31⅛
200	do	30⅞
300	do	30⅛
100	do b30	30⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000	Tenn. 6s new	64½
50,000	do	64⅜
15,000	Missouri 6s	88
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	94⅛
100	West. U. Tel	34⅛
100	do	34
100	Pacific Mail	110⅛
14	do	110⅛
100	do s30	110⅛
100	do b30	111⅛
500	Atlantic Mail	96
400	do	94
400	do	90
1000	Adams Ex	75
50	Wells-Fargo Ex	39
20	Am. Ex	70⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex	35
600	do	35⅛
500	do	35⅛
300	do s30	35
200	do s30	35⅛
200	N. Y. Cen	127
50	Erie R	73⅛
500	do	73⅛
400	Reading R	93
400	Mich. S. & N b7	88⅞
100	do	89
1000	do	88⅞
400	do	88⅞
300	P., F. W. & C	100⅛
500	do	100⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. R	48
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	73⅛
500	do	73
1000	do	72⅛
100	do b30	73
100	do s30	72⅛
100	Clev. & Tol	105⅛
100	Chic. & R. I	94⅛
100	do	94⅛
100	do	94⅛
400	do	94⅛
50	do	95
200	Mil. & St. P	52
500	Tol., W. & W	51⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅛
100	H. & St. J. R	74⅛
200	H. & St. J. Pf	80⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex	74⅛
150	Mer. U. Ex	34⅛
100	Mariposa Pr	10
100	Pacific Mail c	111⅛
500	N. Y. Cen	127⅛
100	do b30	127⅛
100	do c	127⅛
1800	Erie R	75⅛
400	do	75⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R	141
200	Reading R	93⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	68⅛
100	do b5	68⅛
100	do c	68⅛
100	Mil. & St. P	52⅛
800	O. & Miss. R	30⅛
100	do c	30⅛
200	M. S. & N. I. R	89⅛
100	do	89⅛
700	do	89
1200	Chi. R. I. & P	95
200	Clev. & Pitts	93⅛
200	do	93⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73⅛
200	do	73⅛
200	do s15	73⅛
300	do	73⅛
100	do b3	73⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Amer. Ex	70⅛
200	Adams Ex	75
100	Mer. U. Ex	34⅛
100	Canton Co	56⅛
200	Pacific Mail	111⅛
600	do	111
100	do b3	111
100	do c	110⅛
100	West. U. Tel	34⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	127
300	do	127⅛
200	do	127⅛
100	do	127⅛
400	do	127⅛
200	do	127⅛
400	Erie R	74⅛
600	do	74⅛
2100	do	74
300	do b3	74⅛
200	do c	74⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R	141
200	Reading R c	93
800	Tol. W. & W	51⅛
200	M. & St. P. R	52⅛
600	Ohio & M. R	30⅛
100	do b10	30⅛
800	do	30⅛
100	do b10	30⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	68
400	M. S. & N. I. R	88⅛
100	do c	88
200	Cleve. & Pitts c	93⅛
100	C., R. I. & P	94⅛
100	do c	94⅛
200	do b10	94⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. R c	67
100	do c	66⅛
100	do	66
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf c	73⅛
100	do b3	73⅛
100	do s30	73⅛
800	do	73⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Mer. U. Ex	35⅛
100	do	35⅛
100	Adams Ex	74⅛
100	Quicksilver	29
100	Mar. Pref	10
200	Pacific Mail	110⅛
600	Canton Co	56⅛
200	do b30	57⅛
100	do s3	56⅛
100	W. U. Tel	33⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R	126⅛
100	do	126⅛
200	do b3	126⅛
100	do b10	126⅛
400	do s3	126⅛
100	do s45	126⅛
100	Tol. W. & W	51
800	Reading R c	92⅛
200	do s30	93⅛
400	Mil. & St. P	52
100	M. & St. P. Pf	67⅛
200	do b30	68
100	do s3	67⅛
1200	Erie R	72⅛
3100	do	72
3200	do	71⅛
100	do b1	72
800	do s3	71⅛
200	do b5	71⅛
200	do	71⅛
300	do s5	71⅛
100	P., F. W. & Ch	100⅛
200	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	93⅛
200	do s3	92⅛
600	M. S. & N. I	88⅛
200	Clev. & Tol	105⅛
100	do	105⅛
600	Chic., R. I. & P	94
300	do	93⅛
100	do b8	93⅛
100	do b10	94
200	do s3	93⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73⅛
300	do b3	73⅛
100	do s10	73⅛

MONDAY, March 16—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,340,602
Decrease in Specie	969,532
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,278,178
Decrease in Deposits	6,548,610
Increase in Circulation	59,424

	March 16, 1867.	March 14, 1868.	March 7, 1868.
National Cap'l	$74,457,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,520,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	263,072,972	265,816,034	269,156,636
Gold and Gold Notes	9,968,772	19,744,701	20,714,223
Other L. Tend'r	62,813,039	54,738,866	57,017,044
Deposits	197,958,804	201,188,470	207,737,080
Circulation	33,490,686	34,213,381	34,153,957
In Sub-Tre'y	111,661,266	105,943,628	102,587,898

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	March 7.	March 14.	March 16, 1867.
On deposits	$207,737,080	$201,188,470	$197,958,804
Circulation	34,153,957	34,213,381	33,490,686
Total	$241,891,037	$235,401,851	$231,449,490
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$60,472,759	$58,850,463	$57,862,372
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	77,731,267	74,483,567	72,781,811
Excess	$17,258,508	$15,633,104	$14,919,439

The decreased movement in the present Bank Statement is mainly due to the exceptional transactions of the week in Erie Stock. But the close approach of the April Quarter Day for all the National Banks of the country, four-fifths of which have their accounts in New-York, is also referred to as partially influencing the Money market. With both causes combined the rates of Interest have advanced to full 7 ℘ cent. at Bank and with the private Banking Houses. Some of the latter were able for a few days to obtain Gold Interest from the Brokers, which gave them the equivalent of 10 ℘ cent. per annum in Currency. On Saturday, however, the instances of this kind were few in number, and a rapid recovery in the Public Funds induced the belief that the temporary pressure for Money was passing over. Gold has been rather difficult to carry by the speculators for a rise in the Gold Room, and this contributed to the extreme rates of Interest paid from day to day by the Brokers. The sales of Gold left off 1¼ ℘ cent. lower than on Saturday week. The Customs demand was large, but this appeared to be qualified by the suspicion (or actual fact) of sales by the Treasury Office of part of its daily receipts from this source.

The General Trade of the week was fairly active. The Importers and Jobbers are doing a good business, as well in Dry Goods, as in General Foreign Merchandise. The weather continued unfavorable up to Thursday for the Exporters of Produce, but the Streets and Docks are now comparatively free so that heavier clearances of Cotton, Grain, Provisions, &c., may be looked for the present and succeeding weeks.

The Stock Exchange, as well as the Money Market, was in a ferment through the week, on account of the lawless proceedings and desperate measures to resist the Courts, of certain officials of the Erie Railway Company, most of whom have fled the State to avoid the attachments which are known to be out against them, and have taken a considerable share of the avails of their fraudulent sales of new stock with them. But most of the latter are believed to be under the control of Mr. Daniel Drew, the acting Treasurer of the Company, whose pecuniary responsibility, whether at at home or in Jersey City is more than double that of all the other recusant Directors, and the surrender of these funds to the Receiver appointed by the Supreme Court on Saturday can only be a question of a short time. We believe it is reasonably certain that only a moderate portion of the sums derived from the sales of new stock has as yet been successfully diverted to one of the fraudulent and plundering purposes for which the stock was no doubt created, to wit, the use of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, and the support of its bankrupt and desperate finances. The President of this unfinished concern is also the President of the Erie Company, and his recent *exposé* of the wants of the Erie Road, in the way of new rails, double track, &c., is regarded, next to its corrupt Stock-jobbing object, if not before it, as a mere cloak to his designs upon the Money thus raised for prosecuting his own contracts between Fishkill and Hartford. In this purpose he has the help of some half a dozen confederates in the Erie Direction, who really understand as well as their predecessors did, that the charter of the Company is a special one and its capital limited by the acts of Incorporation, and not by the General Railway Laws of the State. The President and Directors acknowledge this limitation in all their official intercourse with the Legislature, the State Engineer and the Stockholders. Mr. Drew himself in January, 1864, if we mistake not, when Mr. Vanderbilt was in the Board under the administration of the late Nathaniel Marsh, wanted to pass one of the dividends and apply the cash revenues of the prosperous traffic of 1863, to new roadway and equipment, on the ground that the original capital could not be exceeded, nor the Road further mortgaged, because of their contract with the preference Stockholders who had surrendered their old convertible Bonds on this express condition. Without criticising the motives of Mr. Drew in proposing to stop dividends, *or his then position in the the Stock in Wall-street*, Mr. Vanderbilt said *No*, most emphatically, and carried the Board with him, by his practical suggestions, first that the net revenues of 1863 were due to the Stockholders, and secondly, that if new Capital were wanting for double-tracking the Road and increasing the Equipment to a larger capacity and traffic, the Company should go to the Legislature and ask for an increase of Common Stock, then at a premium, sufficient to cover, by its gradual application, the necessary improvements of the next five years, at the rate of a million a year. *That* was done, *and no further addition to the Capital has since been authorized.* The last two Annual Reports concede this legal limitation by excluding the 58,000 shares lent to Mr. Drew in 1866, and known to have been almost immediately sold, or sold in advance, and mingled with the preexisting stock, from their sworn statements of Common Capital. When brought to book, after long suffering by the stockholders, for this *old* iniquity, the Executive Committee now attempt by a series of *new* frauds to destroy the credit and value of the stock altogether, some of their number meaning to carry off a large share of the plunder to New-England, and another to buy back the fraudulent issues of 1866 and 1868 so cheap for cash in Wall-street as to be able to return the whole at a large profit upon the 60 ℘ cent. which they are known to have advanced in 1866, and a yet larger profit upon the 65 to 72½ ℘ cent., which they are supposed to have advanced on the recent 100,000 shares, and *then* come into full possession as owners on their own terms of the property thus bankrupted, besides! That they were *not* successful in these objects, and the other and wider mischief, which most of them designed and confidently anticipated, of creating the greatest scene of panic and demoralization ever known on the New-York Stock Exchange, is due to the fact that a much stronger and wealthier party, in full knowledge (which the public had not at the time) of the enormous extent of the last fraud, and as he felt in duty bound to the Railway property of the whole country, came to the rescue. For this timely intervention, some of the plunderers of the Erie Road denounced Mr. Vanderbilt as a "monopolist," and have even persuaded a few of the weaker lights of the Chamber of Commerce, that his grasping ambition, like another Aaron's serpent, is about to swallow up the whole internal trade of the City of New-York. How on the other hand this trade is to be benefited by destroying the value to its Stock and Bondholders and its usefulness to the public of one of its great highways to the West is not explained, although precedents for illustration are not wanting in the past history of the railways and present management of the canals of the State of New-York. Nor is it told how the trade of the City of New-York is to be profited by diverting four or six millions of this Erie swag to building a rival broad guage highway between Boston and the West.

But there is no occasion, at present, to pursue these inquiries. The great body of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Road, with Mr. Vanderbilt, if you please, at their head, have made up their minds that this monstrous iniquity shall not be consummated, and no attempt to interpose side issues, as false in fact as they are known to be fraudulent in purpose, will now avail to shield the wrongdoers from public odium, any more than their ignominious flight to New-Jersey will save them from their responsibilities to our Courts and Legislature.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,563,354, against the total entries of $4,601,700 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,574,845, against $5,041,946 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,096,916, against $247,744 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,576,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 28,717 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,247.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to March 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	December	13,112,564
August	23,732,009	January	15,281,997
September	20,681,540	February	20,402,462
October	18,075,697	March 7	4,753,524
November	15,689,688	March 14	4,563,354
Total since July 1			$159,662,863
Against same time 1867			190,493,871
Decrease since July 1			$30,831,008

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to March 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	December	14,057,986
August	12,857,353	January	14,448,327
September	12,002,449	February	14,021,585
October	17,461,221	March 4	3,980,200
November	20,675,515	March 11	2,574,845
Total since July 1			$126,068,346
Against same time 1867			123,026,200
Increase since July 1			$3,042,146
Gold, March 14, 1868			139¼ ℘ cent.
Gold, March 16, 1867			134½ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	December	$6,854,548
August	1,714,598	January	7,349,825
September	2,201,959	February	4,203,829
October	1,182,031	March 7	1,543,290
November	1,735,261	March 14	1,096,916
Total since July 1			$41,406,246
Against same time 1867			22,932,321
Increase since July 1			$18,467,925

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	December	$2,186,922
August	3,983,659	January	3,071,619
September	2,615,950	February	4,132,576
October	1,847,106	March 3	1,551,270
November	1,038,066	March 12	476,147
Total since July 1			23,573,010
Against same time 1867			30,458,213
Decrease since July 1			$6,885,202

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,305,370
August	12,963,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,969
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March 7	2,510,000	March 7	2,253,000
March 14	2,576,000	March 14	433,000
Total	$78,817,248	Total	$53,952,606
To date, 1867	90,978,093	To date, 1867	36,133,340

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		M'ch 16, '67.
American Gold Coin	140⅛@139¾	134¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 186.	110⅝@110¼	109⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	107@106⅝@107⅛	106⅞
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	106@105⅝@106⅝	105⅜
U. S. 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s..104¾ with div.	101⅛@101⅜	97⅞
New-York Central	129⅝@126⅝	103
Erie	78⅝@83@71¼@79⅛@71⅝@72⅝	59⅛
Rock Island	98@94	96
Michigan Southern	91⅝@88⅝	75⅝
Hudson River	145@142⅝	137
Northwestern	68@71@65⅞	35⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	101⅛@100⅝	90⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	95⅝@92⅝	82⅛
Reading	94⅝@93	101⅛
Northwestern Preferred	76⅛@73	63⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝@30⅝	26⅛
Pacific Mail	111@110⅝	124⅛
Western Union Telegraph	34⅝@34	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	69⅝@67⅝	55⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅝@52	36

The sales of Gold, which closed weak at 139¼ on Friday night, fell in the forenoon to 139 @138⅞, but later in the day recovered to 139¼, the quotation being steady but the speculation dull on the close of the Gold Room at 3 o'clock. The Foreign Exchanges were a fraction firmer than on Friday, 109½@109⅝ for 60 days, London. The Exports of Gold and Silver (mostly in the shape of bars) for the week amount to $1,096,916. The Customs receipts at the Treasury in Gold, $2,576,000. The Treasury Office paid out $433,000 for Gold Interest on United States 10-40s, and the Banks lose $969,532 on their Specie averages for the week. They also lose $2,278,178 in Greenbacks, and decrease their Deposit line $6,548,610. The Loans are down $2,340,602.

The Money market was fairly active on the Street, among the Brokers, but the demand not so pressing as on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, while the Offerings from lenders were on a more liberal scale. The weak result of the Bank averages was generally anticipated from the disturbances about Wednesday growing out of the Erie transactions, in the course of which about $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 was sent out of the City and State; half of that sum to Jersey City, (in Greenbacks,) and the other half supposed to have gone to Boston.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds had a further advance of ¼@½ ℘ cent; the most decided rise being in the new 5-20s of 1867, and the 7.30 ℘ cents, which are convertible into these bonds, and of which about $1,000,000 were converted to-day. The amount of business on the Exchange and in the offices of the great dealers, was the largest of the week—the market leaving off firm at 3 o'clock. The State Bonds were also very active, and $700,000 new Tennessees were taken at 63⅞@64@64½@64⅜ ℘ cent. Virginias, Missouris, Georgias and North Carolinas, were also in demand at full rates.

In the Railway market there was a renewal of the excitement in Erie Stock, the sales fluctuating through the day at 75⅝@75⅛@74½@73@72⅞@75⅜@74½@73½@71⅞ ℘ cent. The prevailing feeling in the Stock was *Bearish* in the forenoon, until the announcement of Judge Barnard's appointment of a Receiver for the avails of the 100,000 shares of new Stock recently put upon the market. This alarmed the *shorts*, for a little time, and they ran the price up from 71⅞ to 75⅜ ℘ cent. From this there was an early reaction to 74½@74 ℘ cent., and at the Afternoon Boards there was renewed pressure to sell, though from what cause was not explained. The general New-York and Western list showed some steadiness in the forenoon, but at the late Boards sympathized more or less with the drop in Erie. The Miscellaneous Shares were also lower on Pacific Mail, Atlantic Mail and Canton Company, but better on the Express Stocks, with a good demand for Merchants' Union. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅜	Missouri	87½	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110¾	Northwest	67	65½
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	107⅜	N. West Pref	74	73
N. Y. Central	127⅝	126⅞	Rock Island	95¼	94
Erie	75⅜	72⅝	Fort Wayne	100⅜	100⅜
Hudson	142½	142½	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	34
Reading	93¼	93	M'chants' Union	34¼	35¼
Mich. Southern	89⅝	88⅝	St. Paul Pref	68¼	67½
Ohio and Miss.	30⅞	30⅝	St. Paul Com	51⅝	52
Pittsburgh	93⅜	92⅞	Pacific Mail	111¼	110¼
Toledo	106¼	105⅝	American Gold	139¼	139¼
[illegible] 6s. new	63⅛	64½	Bills on London	109½	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	139	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅝
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅝	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	119
500 & 1,000. 1881	111⅝	End coup., 1871	122½
5-20 reg., 1862	107¼	5 ℘ cent. c'pn 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110¼	10-40 reg.	101¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅝	7 3-10 2d series	106⅝
5-20 reg., 1865. new is.	107¼	7 3-10 3d series	106⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	108⅝	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1870	101¾	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, '72-78	101	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	66⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Tennessee new bds	64⅜
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	104	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	53
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s., n. b.	50½
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Georgia 6s	73½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85½
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	64
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.	64
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Missouri 6s	88
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Han. & St. Jo. is.	88⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	California 7s	139
Illinois war loan	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	92	Manhat'n G. Lt Co.	180
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	183
Manhattan	140	Market	115
Mechanics'	122	Nassau	105
City	105	Shoe and Leather	111
National	111	Continental	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	St. Nicholas	105
State of New-York	113	Marine	145
Commerce	117	Commonwealth	109
Ocean	102	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Bank of the Repub.	110	Central National	105½
Bank of N. America	107	First National	206
Hanover	110	Ninth National	104½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94½	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol & W. 2d M.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	92	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	104½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	113½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	126	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	126½	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90.	70
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	97	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	93	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	95	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	98½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98½
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	104	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	118	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92½
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	87	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	66½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	93	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	88	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Han. & St. J. con	90	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	84½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98½
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,413,558 89; total payments, $986,640 71; balance, $105,343,523 41. The receipts include for Customs, $526,000; for Gold Notes, $58,000.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE—WHAT IS IT?

From the annual report to the Massachusetts Legislature of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad corporation, the following facts are gathered:

The capital stock of the Company is $20,000,000; number of shares, 143,840; increase of shares in 1867, 30,070; capital paid in, $14,884,000; increase of capital paid in 1867, $3,007,000; total present amount of funded and floating debt, $10,326,406; increase in 1867 of funded and floating debt, $2,077,076; average rate of interest paid in 1867, 8 per cent.; total cost of road and equipment, $19,242,080; increase in 1867 of cost of road and equipment, $6,318,268; whole length of road in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New-York, about 400 miles, of which about 245 are ironed and in operation. The total income of the road in 1867 was $369,577; in 1866, $84,579.

The Company owns eighteen engines, twelve passenger cars and sixty merchandise cars. There are ten mortgages on the road and franchise, amounting to $8,693,350, an increase of $492,000 since 1866. In December, 1866, the Company rented the Norfolk County Railroad for three years, at $42,000 per annum, and the easterly ends of the line now extend to Boston, Brookline and Dedham. The road also extends from Providence, R. I., reaching the main line at Willimantic, in Connecticut. The western terminus of the road is at Fishkill on the Hudson River. The Directors are John S. Eldridge, President; Mark Healey, Henry H. Farwell, &c.

I believe (says a Western correspondent who sends us the above) that the Erie Railway lately indorsed $4,000,000 of the bonds of the above road, and it seems to me to be the weakest institution in the country that pretends to have an existence.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chambers-st., No. 155, 25x75	$40,900
Charles-st., n. s. 28 ft. w. of Waverley-place, 41.1 34.1x28x75.4x28	14,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x87.10	24,000
St. Mark's-place, 146 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x112.10	8,000
Park-st., n. s., 850 ft. w. of Mission-place, 15x6.7 x49x56.8x110.8x40.8x133x85	80,000
Worth-st. s. w. s., adjoining Risley Estate, 35x112x31x72	
8th-st., n. s., 146 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x112.10; also lot in rear	20,000
East 13th-st., No. 105, 24.6x85	19,000
24th-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	14,000
31st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 105.8¾x50.2½x101.3¼x50	nom.
35th-st., n. s., 266.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	11,500
37th-st., n. s., 75.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 34.1x6 inches	800
38th-st., w. s., 140 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x72.6, (quit claim)	4,000
39th-st., n. s., 80 ft., w. of 8th-av., 20x74.4½	13,000
51st-st., s. s., 350 ft., e. of 11th-av., 20x100.5	9,250
52d-st., s. s., 200 ft., w. of 5th-av., 50x100.4	15,000
56th-st., n. s., 100 ft., e. of 5th-av., 50x200.10	57,000
56th-st. and 5th-av., n. e. cor., 100x100.5	90,000
61st-st. and Madison-av., n. w. cor., 25.5x95	3,000
64th-st., s. s., 150 ft., e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	2,400
73d-st., s. s., 98 ft., e. of Av. A, 25x102.2	1,000
79th-st., s. s., 275 ft., e. of 4th-av., 5x102.2	12,000
81st-st., n. s., 200 ft., e. of 10th-av., 50x102.2	6,000
88th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 201.5x150x100.8¼x50x100.8¼x100	21,600
112th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th-av., 225x100.11x50x100.11x125x100.11x100.11	17,500
113th-st., s. s., (lot No. 749 Van Arsdale estate,) between 3d and 4th avs., 25x100.10	1,600
114th-st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of av. A, 25x100	7,000
117-st. and 8th-av., s. w. cor., 25.2½x100	3,600
124th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.11	2,500
126th-st., n. s., 415 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x99.11	7,000
128th-st., n. s., 399 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.8x99.11	nom.
128th-st., n. s., 436.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.8x99.11	
Av. B, e. s., 78.5 ft. n. of Houston-st., 87.6x19x—x28.10	nom.
Av. D, s. e. s., 19.5 ft. n. of 5th-st., 19.5x83	10,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 50.2½ ft. n. of 57th-st., 10.2¾x100	nom.
1st-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 19.10x32.3¾x52.2x25.5x94	4,830
1st-av. and 82d-st., n. e. cor., 34.6x106.7½x29.4x106.8	4,000
6th-av. and 41st-st., n. w. cor., 25x65	1,000
6th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 41st-st., 19.9½x98.10x18.4x100	
8th-av. and 46th-st., s. w. cor., 345.6x207x285.6x199.10	20,000
10th-av. and 35th-st., n. w. cor., 49.5x100	9,150
10th-av. and 81st-st., n. e. cor., 200x100	7,250

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 497, (1st floor,) 1 year	8,000
Cortlandt-st., No. 4, (lofts,) 3 years, per year	4,000
Duane-st., No. 78, 5 years, per year	6,000
Stanton-st., No. 187, (store, &c.,) 2 years, per year	900
Washington-st., Nos. 173 and 175, 5 years, per year	5,000
West 24th-st., No. 236, 5 years, per year	1,800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. Clinton-st., 23x80	$8,000
Bartlett-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. Harrison-av., 25x100	
Boerum-st. and White-st., n. e. cor., 65x95x65x86.6	900
Conselyea-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. Graham-av., 25x100	2,150
Ellery-st. and Broadway, s. w. cor., 36x25x76.3x72	1,150
Ewen-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. Conselyea-st., 25x100	4,050
Gold-st., w. s., 262.6 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 12.6x100.3	2,600
Hewes-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. Harrison-av., 40x71	1,500
Harrison-av., s. s., 71 ft. e. Hewes-st., 20x100	
Hicks-st., e. s., 373 ft. n. of State-st., 25x95	12,500
Hicks-st., e. s., 373 ft. n. of State-st., 25x95, quit claim	nom.
Hall-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Green-av., 20x100	12,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 577.3 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 20x100	6,500
President-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Court-st., 100x102.7x26x4.5x75x100	9,775
Taylor-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	9,000
Union-st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of Hicks-st.	8,050
Hicks-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of President-st., 100x25x5x50x95x50x46x49x9.5	
Warren-st., n. s., 97.7 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.9x100	3,900
Woodbine-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	400
3d-st., e. s., 96 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 24x103.6	100
South 6th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-st., 26.4x100	1,000
10th-st., s. s., 125.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.6x100	700
18th-st. and 3d-av., n. w. corner, 25x100	800
Division-av., n. s., 120 ft. w. 8th-st., 20x70	6,800
Franklin-av., w. s., 190 ft. s. De Kalb-av., 50x98.4x50x98.5, q. c.	nom.
Flushing-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. Throop-av., 25x75	1,200
Flushing-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. Throop-av., 25x100	1,300
Flushing-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. Throop-av., 25x100	1,300
Flatbush-av. and Livingston-st., n. w. cor., (triangle,) 44.11x54.8x30.8	2,900
Gates-av. and Washington-av., n. w. cor., 72x27.10x72x28	nom.
Marcy-av., 20 ft. e. Macon-st., and 80 ft. n. of centre of block, 20x20	275
Willoughby and Tompkins-avs., n. w. cor., 100x25	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Ewen-st., No. 202, bakery, 3 years, per year	$336

New-Lots.

Wyckoff-lane, w. s., 250 ft. n. North-Carolina-av., 100x100	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Garden-st., e. s., 156.5 ft. s. of 6th-st., 21.5x95	$7,800
Marshall and First sts., n. e. corner, 50x100	1,500
Jefferson and Second sts., s. e. corner, 75x100	2,300

Hudson City.

Grand-av., lot No. 6, block No. 2, 49x100, Hudson City Land Agency	$365
Newark-av., n. s., lot No. 21, 25x100	1,200
Van Winkle-st., lot No. 22, 25x100	
Bergen, Wood-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Hamilton-st., 120.2x50x141.8x50	1,500
Herman-av., n. s., lots Nos. 682 and 683 block 24, each 25x100	600
Franklin-av., n. s., lot No. 850, block No. 18, 25x100	

Bergen.

Cartaret-av. and Vreeland-st., n. e. cor., 100x140	$2,700
Bowdoin-av., s. s. 125.5 ft. w. of Monticello-av., 174x33.1x171x25	700
Bowdoin-av., s. s., 100.5 ft. w. of Monticello-av., 176.7x33.1x174x25	700

Weehawken.

Lots Nos. 61 to 66, map of Weehawken Heights	$11,000

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 9 and 10, block No. 14, 50x100	$1,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, March 14, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	23	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	4,973	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	307	Pork, bbls	599
Cornmeal, bags	1,255	Cut Meats, pkgs	491
Wheat, bushels	4,150	Lard, pkgs	538
Corn, bushels	36,015	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	79
Rye, bushels	2,165	Whisky, bbls	60
Oats, bushels	1,330	Petroleum, bbls	1,198

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 530 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand has been good, chiefly for Rio, at buoyant prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.: Maracaibo, 15½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 13c.@18½c., free, and 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been much more actively sought after to-day, chiefly by speculative and export buyers, at very firm and rising prices. The demand has been stimulated by the reported falling off in the receipts at the shipping ports, and by the favorable advices from Liverpool. The aggregate sales to-day were 8,649 bales, including 515 bales to spinners, 2,029 bales to shippers, 4,705 bales to speculators and 1,400 bales in transit. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular for the current week, sum up the business of the week ending last evening, thus: "The sales have been 30,117 bales, including 4,783 to spinners, 15,545 to speculators, and 9,789 to exporters, of which 2,600 were in transit. The amount of Cotton offering has been large, and with our prices in advance of Liverpool, it is hard to maintain quotations, unless sustained by an advancing Liverpool market. There is, however, a very general faith in higher prices for Cotton, based on the short supply in all markets, and holders do not press Cotton for sale. The receipts at the ports show a regular decline, but the decline is not yet so large as to sustain any estimates under 2,500,000 bales as the total amount of the crop. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 9,737 bales; to Havre, 61 bales; to Bremen, 1,155 bales; to Rotterdam, 453 bales; to Genoa, 590 bales; making a total of 11,996 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton to-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	22½	22¾	23 @23½
Good Ordinary	23	23¼	23½@23¾
Low Middling	24	24¼	24½@24¾
Middling	25	25¼	26 @26½
Good Middling	26½	26¼	26¾@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts this week	29,117
Receipts last week	27,546
Receipts preceding week	22,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	240,778
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	466,290
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	4,580
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	115,304
Exports since Sept. 1	258,355
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	65,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,731,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,448,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,097,000
Exports same time 1866-7	805,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	355,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	615,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at slighly easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $10@$10 35; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 50 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90@$9 40
Extra State	10 00@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $9 15@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in moderate demand at full prices; sales were reported of 1,100 sacks at $12 75@$14 50 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good demand at $7 65@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western, $6 for City, and $6 25@$6 34 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been dull and heavy at $5@$5 30 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted rather lower, on a very moderate demand; sales have been reported since our last, of 22,500 bushels including White Canada at $3 15; common to choice No. 1 Spring at $2 45@$2 52, in store and delivered; prime No. 2 Spring at $2 40, in store; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 68 ℘ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly at a shade better prices, but closed tame and rather heavy. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 27, chiefly at $1 23 for New Mixed Western; $1 27@$1 30 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 18@$1 25 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 19@$1 23 for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye and Barley and Barley Malt are essentially unchanged. Oats have been in fair request at a shade firmer prices; sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels Western at 84c., in store, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in request and steady at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 95c.@$1 20 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive and heavy, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. ℘ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. Emmet Wells notices, thus: "The regular routine of business in the Hop line was somewhat interrupted in the fore part of the week, in consequence of an advertised sale by auction of 453 bales of foreign Hops. The sale took place yesterday noon—the stock on offer comprising 313 bales of Bavarians and 140 bales of Belgians. Only 13 bales were actually sold, three of which were damaged by water, and sold for underwriters' account. The balance (440 bales) were bid in by their respective owners, at the full market price. This sale was duly advertised in the leading commercial papers, and a copious distribution of circulars made among the brewers of this City, Brooklyn, Newark and Philadelphia, but no brewers made their appearance; the attendance being chiefly Hop dealers, small brokers and outsiders. Auction sales are very unusual in our Hop market, and the attempt yesterday proves conclusively that brewers, as well as dealers, are not open for speculation under the present depressed state of the market. Our imports for the past two weeks are: From Bremen, 199 bales; from Liverpool, 62 bales, and from Canada 106 bales. Total, 367 bales. Exports for the same period: To Canada, 18 bales; to Mexico, 16 bales; to New-Granada, 9 bales; to Brazil, 13 bales; to Cuba, 8 bales, and to Venezuela 1 bale. Total, 65 bales. Latest London advices are down to Feb. 26, at which time that market exhibited no material change, with the exception of a firmer tone, occasioned by a falling off of imports from the Continent. This, however, was not productive of any great improvement, either in business or prices. Although the home stock was fast diminishing, the great uncertainty with reference to further imports from Germany rendered opinions as to the future course of the trade purely speculative. Reports from Bavaria and Belgium are of a less favorable character, holders evincing increased desire to realize, and in most instances submitting to lower rates."

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 86,612 hides; sales, 80,500 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Day & Co., 14,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½@31½ lbs., at 19½c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 4,800 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, part to arrive, 11½@12 lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 17,800 Dry Montevideo, 21@21½ lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Corrientes, 22½@23½ lbs., private terms; 9,900 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 900 Dry Orinoco, 21½@27 lbs., part 18½c., gold, usual selection; 4,600 Dry Central American, 17½@20 lbs., 17½c.@17½c., gold as they run; 3,500 Dry Matamoros, 20½@27 lbs., part 17½c., gold, as they run; 1,400 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., 21½c.@22c., currency; 10,000 Dry Sierra Leone, to arrive, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 57 lbs., 11c., gold, usual selection; 800 Wet Salted Texas, 65@70 lbs., 13c., currency; 1,100 Wet Salted New-Orleans, to arrive, 76 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 75@90 lbs., 12c.@12½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 182,000 (same time last year 247,900—year before, 293,800,) and 250 bales, as follows: 155,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,500 Dry California, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 2,500 Dry Central American and San Juan, 1,500 Dry West India, 12,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, and 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS—Have been in fair request at $3@$3 25 ℘ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate demand at $1 50 for common, and $2 for lump ℘ bbl.

LEATHER—Hemlock and oak tannages, especially the former, have been in good request at buoyant prices. We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 77½c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@70c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 10@$7 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in light demand at former prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 40; Red Oil at 62½c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet to-day, at 12½c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@18c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active to day, but easier and irregular in price. Sales have been made of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $24 12@$24 30, closing at $24 25, regular, for New Western Mess; $23 37@$23 50, for Old Mess; $23 25 for Thin Mess; $22 25@$22 50, for Western Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for City do., do.; $20@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. New Mess for forward delivery, part seller April, at $24 50@$24 62, and seller May at $24 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 270 pkgs., part to arrive. Also 18,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, on private terms. Bacon has been in more demand, and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 480 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands; 12½c.@13c. for Short Rib; 13c.@13½c. for Long Clear, and 14c.@14½c. for Short Clear. Lard has been heavy and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@15½c. for very inferior to prime, and 15½c@16c. for small lots of choice, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are very dull at 12½c.@12½c. for City and 11½c.@12c., for Country, ℘ lb. Beef has been in more active demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 980 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive, including Prime Mess at $33@$36 50, and India Mess at $38@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 120 tcs., part to arrive. Beef Hams have been in more demand at from $34@$39 for poor to very choice; sales 340 bbls. Butter continues in good request at 48c.@58c. for poor to prime, and 60c.@62½c. for fancy State, and 33c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 9c.@16½c., ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	55 @58
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins	53 @55
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	50 @52
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	50 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	48 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	48 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	56 @60
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	52 @55
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	48 @50
Canada	33 @40
Canada Extra	40 @43

CHEESE.

Factory Daries, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15 @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	10 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	9 @10

SKINS—Goat have attracted more attention at firmer prices, including Honduras 45c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 30½c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@46c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 47½c.@50c., in gold, ℘ lb. Deer have been rather actively sought after, and sales have been reported of 22,000 lbs. Para, 22,000 lbs. Angostura, and 5,000 lbs. Central American, at prices within the range of our quotations: Tampico, 40c.@45c.; Matamoros, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c. @28c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@37½c., cur.; Cape, 42½c., currency; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Have been less active and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c. @13½c., and 740 boxes Havana, at from 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb. Best crushed, 16½c.; Ground, 14½c.; White, A, 15½c.; and Yellow, C, 15½c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 71,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 41,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted irregularly at from 25c.@35c., in bond, as the extremes, and some sales have been reported at from 26c.@30c., in bond, ℘ gallon; but the trade has been very dull.

WOOL—A moderately active demand has been experienced for desirable lots, chiefly of Domestic Fleece, and of California and Texas Wools, at firm and buoyant prices. The available supply of Fleece is very moderate.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	47@52
½ and ¾ blood do.	43@46
Common and ¼ do.	38@41
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do.	43@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	40@43
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	38@46
No. 1	35@40
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	35@42
Western limed pulled	33@37
Southern limed pulled	30@35
Tub Washed	45@52

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,450 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 8d. ℘ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℘ 280 lbs. For London, 150 bales Cotton at ⅜c.@½c. ℘ lb.; 250 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ℘ 280 lbs.; 250 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; also a Bremen ship, direct from Philadelphia, with 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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TUITION FREE.—A NORMAL CLASS OF twenty pupils will be formed at the opening of the Spring term of the Hudson River Institute, April 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway, students receive private lessons, day or evening, in business writing, book-keeping, &c., and learn more of business in one month than in years at ordinary schools.

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A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES TO GIVE lessons in the French language, in New-York City or Harlem; would accept board in a school, or with a respectable family as an equivalent; would like also a few more pupils for the Summer; most satisfactory references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Avenue A, third door above 118th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a small village school in New-Jersey. Address J. Y., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

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STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS, Rivaling the bell metal in purity and volume of tone, and at ONE-THIRD THE COST. Warranted. Send for descriptive circular. BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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APPETITE FOR ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS removed in one month at a strictly private sanitarium near the City; treatment invariably successful; personal freedom unrestrained. Inquire of Dr. BALLOU, No. 133 Clinton-place.

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BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS	$2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS	3 00 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS	3 50 per yard.
BEST QUALITY AXMINSTERS	5 00 per yard.

Together with AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER and TURKEY CARPETS in one piece, with borders and corners, at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

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A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, March 16,
CHOICE PARIS NOVELTIES
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BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

TOWNSEND & KING,
DRY GOODS IMPORTER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
wish to engage a salesman to manage a WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT. Applicants will please address them through the Post-office, giving references, qualifications and expectations in regard to salary, which must at the commencement be moderate, but which will be increased whenever their services are made valuable.

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PARIS "GRENADINES" AND "GAZE DE SOIES,"
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PARIS-PRINTED ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,
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ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS,
INTRODUCED THIS SEASON,
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND
SCARFS.
A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF
NOVELTIES
IN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS MAKES AND STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR
DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN THE FINEST STOCK OF
THE ABOVE GOODS TO BE FOUND
IN THE CITY, AND AT
LOWER PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,
Together with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT AND UNDER MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
WHITE AND PRINTED PIQUES, CAMBRICS,
PERCALES, BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, &c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 16,
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
PAISLEY,
FRENCH CASHMERE,
REVERSIBLE ALBANIAN SILK,
REVERSIBLE CASHMERE,
BERLIN AND CASHMERE WOOL
SHAWLS,
ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

POINT APPLIQUE AND REAL POINT
LACES.
A SPLENDID VARIETY NOW OPEN.
ALSO,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
LAWN AND L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

COTTON SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS,
A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK
RETAILING at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
EMBRACING
NEW-YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA, UTICA, TUSCARORA,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM, LONSDALE,
MAXWELL, WINONA, ANDROSCOGGIN, HILL,
OLD YORK MILLS, CLARK, KEARSARGE A, MASONVILLE, RUBICON, FORESTVILLE, DWIGHT,
BATES B B, NEW-YORK IDA MILLS,
and other favorite Shirtings;
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS,
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ALLENDALE SHEETINGS,
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ANDROSCOGGIN SHEETINGS,
together with a full stock of
TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS,
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, BLANKETS,
SPRING-BEDS, COMFORTABLES, QUILTS,
which are offered at extremely low prices. Also a full assortment of
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT AND
UMBRELLA STANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
NO. 244 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS
at $450, value $600.
PLAIN CENTRES FROM $80 UPWARD.
Also, a choice lot of the
MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY YET IMPORTED.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS
OF DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, CALICOES 12½c. PER YARD,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
will be largely replenished on
MONDAY, MARCH 16.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.
W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS
and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY
WITH THE LOWEST IN THE
MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will open their NEW SPRING
AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
On MONDAY, March 16,
Comprising
all the NOVELTIES of the
EUROPEAN MARKETS.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.
FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!
We are closing out the balance of our
FANCY SILKS,
at an immense reduction.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th-sts.,
will show on MONDAY, March 16,
FIVE THOUSAND PIECES
WHITE PIQUES,
at 3s. per yard and upward.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY.
between 8th and 9th-sts.

STRIPED AND
PLAIN TERRYS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
DIMITIES AND STRIPED TWILLS.
OUR NEW STOCK LOW.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
We will offer on MONDAY, March 16,
A full and choice assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
NEWLY IMPORTED,
INCLUDING
Rich Paris Silks, Low priced and medium plain and
Fancy Silks, French and Irish Poplins, Piques,
Percales, English and French Prints,
&c., &c.
Also,
SILK MIXTURES AND OTHER NEW FABRICS
FOR WALKING AND TRAVELING SUITS,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.
Special attention is called to this department, as we are now offering many
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.
ALSO, IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS AND
CORSETS.
ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
We keep a large and varied stock of these goods, and are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AND LACES BY THE
YARD,
LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS AND
HOTEL AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 -ST., GRAND corner Chrystie-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
UNDER-CLOTHING, READY-MADE GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, &c., &c.
ALSO, NOVELTIES
IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS,
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
To which the attention of the ladies is particularly invited.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

W. B. MACKENZIE & CO.
EARLY SPRING CLOTH CLOAKS,
JUST RECEIVED, AT
$6, $8, $10, $12, $14, $16
AND $20,
AT STORMS, THURBER & CO.,
751 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
NOW OPENING.
SPRING STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 37½c. WORTH 62½c.
FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2.
OBSERVE. W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.
N. B. SPRING STYLES OF BONNETS NOW OPEN.

FRIEND PITTS,
LATE BROADWAY AND 8TH-ST.,
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
NEAR AMITY-ST.
The removed stock, slightly soiled, will be sold at
LESS THAN COST PRICES.
Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Small Wares, Combs, Brushes, Kid Gloves, Parasols, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will exhibit on MONDAY, March 16,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
SPRING DRESS-SUIT MATERIALS,
NEW STYLE PARIS SILKS,
PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS, SACQUES, AND
LAMA LACE SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
and a large assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Mme. Bonneur, Sigs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Sarti, Nicolos, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
ERNANI. Characters by Mme. Agatha States, Sigs. Pancani, Bellini and Antonucci.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Miss Lotta as Topsey.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LIGHT AT LAST. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Lingard, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THREE FAST MEN, GREAT MINSTREL TROUPE and HONEST JOE, THE MILKMAN.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Mr. Henry E. Browne, Miss Lizzie Allen, Miss Maria Somerville, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Von Gudera, Artists.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
MARBLE GROUP OF EVE and THE DEAD ABEL.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Allen-st.
LECTURE. By Hon. Horace Greeley.

PACKER INSTITUTE.
Brooklyn.
LECTURE ON EUROPE. By Alonzo Tripp.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Prince of Wales' visit to Ireland will be signalized, it is understood, by a proclamation granting partial amnesty to political offenders.

Four of the crew of the Fenian bark *Erin's Hope*, have been liberated at Sligo.

At last accounts, Gen. Napier, in command of the Abyssinian Expedition, was about to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Lake Ashangee, in the Tigre district. The Egyptian troops, instead of being withdrawn, had been reinforced.

Gen. Dix's visit to London was not of a diplomatic character.

An amendment to the bill in relation to the right of holding public meetings has been introduced into the French Chambers. It proposes to remove all restrictions from the right of the people to meet in public assemblies.

M. Schneider has been made a Senator.

Lucien Bonaparte, Sonella, Balili, Berardi, Moreno, Borromeo and Capatti have been made Cardinals of the Catholic Church.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in grandeur.

Prince Napoleon's German tour has terminated.

The Turkish Grand Vizier has reported to the Sultan that the war in Crete is at length ended.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives on Saturday being confined to general debate, as if in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Higby addressed the House on the question whether Congress is bound to make appropriation for the carrying out of treaty stipulation, expressing his opinion in support of the affirmative of that question, because of the difficulties in which the country might be placed by the adoption of the opposite view. Messrs. Maynard, Wood, Washburne and Bromwell participated in the debate, which bore principally upon the purchase of Alaska. The question of National finances was next discussed, Mr. Bromwell arguing in favor of an expansion of currency, and Messrs. Dawes and Washburne joining in the debate. Mr. Selye addressed the House on the subject of currency, and in advocacy of a bill introduced by him last week to amend the Currency act, and Mr. Jones followed him and dwelt upon the "absurdity" of the impeachment proceedings instituted against President Johnson. Mr. Boyer spoke next in regard to the recent mode of passage by the House of a bill, to which had been added an amendment depriving the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction in certain cases. Quite a violent debate sprang out of Mr. Boyer's argument, Messrs. Blaine, Maynard, Williams, Schenck and others taking part in it. At its termination, the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A few weeks ago the working hours were reduced at the West Albany shops from ten to eight hours, and the wages in proportion—twenty per cent. Friday an order was issued returning to ten hours' work per day, with an advance, however, of only ten per cent. upon the eight hours' wages, and consequently ten per cent. less than the old rates. This reduction was objected to by the workmen, a strike immediately ensued, and a resolution was adopted not to resume work except at an advance of twenty per cent. upon the wages heretofore paid for eight hours. It is understood that the order which caused the strike at West Albany has been issued to all the shops on the Central and Hudson roads, and that the workmen on both roads are in entire harmony in the movement. Up to Saturday afternoon, however, there had not been any suspension of work on the Hudson road.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States had under consideration Saturday the petition of Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the District Supreme Court to reinstate him. It will be remembered that he was dismembered from the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, several months ago for alleged contempt of court at the conclusion of the Surratt case.

The Lower House of the Missouri Legislature passed on Friday what is known as the Fox-Baker bill, which gives the South-West Pacific Railroad, in that State, to a number of Eastern capitalists, including some of the Fremont bondholders and several St. Louis gentlemen who are to have all the rights and franchises of the road, including the land, and are to complete it to the State line within a specified time.

John W. Wells, Indian Agent for Montana, who had made preparations for returning to the territory with goods for distribution, died in Washington Saturday from the effects of a wound in the head, inflicted by himself on the previous day, with a pistol.

Gov. Fenton has appointed Prof. C. C. Dwight to the position of Justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District, made vacant by the death of Hon. Henry Welles.

The strike in the mills at Fall River, Mass., has ended, the spinners and weavers having voted to return to their work to-day, on the terms offered them previous to the strike.

Gen. George W. Tew, General Treasurer of the State of Rhode Island, is a defaulter to the amount of $4,000. He has resigned, and Samuel A. Parker has been placed in charge temporarily.

Complete returns of the New-Hampshire election show a majority of 2,530 for Herriman. The House of Representatives now numbers 192 Republicans and 138 Democrats.

The registration closed in Richmond Saturday. The blacks are 86 votes ahead in a total registration of 12,000.

A meeting of the Evangelical clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in the lecture-room of the Church of the Mediator on Saturday, to express sympathy with Rev. Mr. Tyng, after the admonition was administered by Bishop Potter, and to protest against the whole proceedings in his case.

Rev. W. Edwin Locke was ordained as a missionary of the American Board, at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening. Rev. Dr. Budington, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Clark, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Kittridge, of this City, took part in the exercises.

A man named Nells Nelson was shot by his step-son Peter McCuen, and seriously injured at No. 95 Grafton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. A domestic dispute led to the encounter which thus resulted.

Mrs. Edith Blackwell, attempted to commit suicide by poisoning herself in Brooklyn yesterday. She swallowed some Paris green, but a physician was called in time and administered antidotes, which saved her life.

A much livelier business was transacted in Cotton on Saturday at very firm and rising prices. Breadstuffs were quiet. Flour, Wheat and Corn closed in favor of buyers. Oats were a shade firmer. Provisions were in moderately active request, but at irregular figures. Groceries were less freely dealt in. The freight engagements were restricted, with 522 vessels of all classes in port.

The Supreme Court Bill—Sharp Legislation.

The debate in the House on Saturday turned on a rather curious, but by no means unusual, incident of our legislation. It is quite safe to say that it could not have happened in the legislative chambers of any other country; but whether that fact proves the superiority of our own practice over all others, we may leave others to judge.

It seems that on Thursday last a bill came from the Senate, putting the internal revenue officers on the same footing with officers of the customs, in regard to appeals on writs of error to the Supreme Court. As its object was uniformity in revenue matters, Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Revenue Committee in the House, took charge of it, and asked unanimous consent that it might be taken up and acted on at once—saying, incidentally, that it was a bill to which no one would object. Upon this statement no objection was made, and, after some remarks explaining its purpose, Mr. Schenck was about to move the previous question—thus cutting off all amendments and all debate, when Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked him not to move the previous question until he should offer an amendment which he sent to the clerk's desk to be read. The amendment proved to be a clause denying to the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction in cases involving the constitutionality of any enactment of Congress. Mr. Schenck at once acquiesced,—the amendment was offered,—*then* Mr. Schenck moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the bill as amended was passed without a division.

On Saturday Mr. Boyer, on behalf of the Democratic minority, complained of the proceeding as unfair and deceptive. The minority had acquiesced in taking up the bill, when a single objection would have been fatal to it, on the strength of Mr. Schenck's assurance that it contained nothing to which any one could object; but if they had known what the amendment proposed, they certainly would have objected, because so sweeping and important a restriction on the powers of the Supreme Court ought not to be adopted without careful consideration and full debate. Mr. Schenck repelled the imputation of fraud,—saying that the amendment was read in the hearing of the minority as well as the majority, and it was not his business to arouse the minority to a sense of its meaning or its importance. As a matter of course, a good many very undignified and discreditable remarks were exchanged during the debate,—but this was the gist of it.

Mr. Schenck, in this discussion, clearly had the best of it. He was quite right in saying that it was Mr. Boyer's business to watch for himself the meaning of bills, and of amendments to them, that might come up before the House for its action;—he, himself, had given no assurances, and made no statements that were not strictly true; and he felt under no sort of obligation when Mr. Wilson's amendment was offered, to rouse the attention of the Democrats to its character, or to explain to them the meaning of it when they had just heard it read for themselves. Nothing had been done which was not in strict accordance with the rules. No objection was made in any quarter, either to the bill or the amendment; nor had any deception been practiced in regard to either. Mr. Holman, another Democrat, acknowledged that he had perceived the character of the amendment at the time it was offered, but, as he knew the power of the majority to pass it, he had made no objection; and Mr. Niblack made substantially the same confession.

The truth is, the whole wrong, (if there was any wrong about it,) grew out of the habit of the members of the House of attending to their private affairs, rather than the public business, during the sessions. There are not a dozen members who devote themselves to the business of the House, watch everything that is done or proposed, and keep the run of the proceedings and debates. Mr. Boyer, after hearing Mr. Schenck's explanation of the *bill*, was quite satisfied with that, and renewed his devotion to his correspondence with his constituents, explaining why he could not get them offices, or assuring them that the Supreme Court would speedily decide the Reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional; and he was probably so absorbed in these pleasing labors as to be wholly insensible to the fact, that a bill was passing, at that very moment, under his nose and with his consent, depriving that Court of all power to make any such decision!

This is by no means a solitary instance. Some of the most important bills at every session are passed without the knowledge of nine-tenths of the members. The rules furnish very great facilities for this adroit species of legislation; the writing desks, arm chairs, pressure of private correspondence, newspapers, dullness of the debates and other habits of the House, increase those facilities very largely; and then the sharp, shrewd and attentive managers of the majority obey a very ordinary impulse of human nature and of political interest when they avail themselves of them. Whether the provision be wise or not, Mr. Boyer and those who were like him opposed to it, have only themselves to thank for its uncontested adoption.

Railroad Corporations—The Vanderbilt and Drew Litigation.

The General Railroad law, Section 28, Subdivision 10, provides that every Corporation formed under it may

> "From time to time, borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for completing and furnishing or operating their Railroad, and to issue and dispose of their bonds for any amount so borrowed, and to mortgage the corporate property and franchises to secure the payment of any debt contracted by the Company for the purposes aforesaid, and the directors of any Company may confer on any holder of any bond issued for money borrowed as aforesaid, *the right to convert the principal due or owing thereon into stock of said Company at any time not exceeding ten years from the date of the bond*, under such regulations as the directors see fit to adopt."

The General Act authorises all existing Corporations in this State, "to have and possess all the powers and privileges contained in this Act," and declares "that they shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of their respective charters," contained in the above among other subdivisions.

It seems that under the above power, indicated by italics, the Erie Railroad has lately made large additions to its capital stock, which capital stock was fixed at a certain sum in its charter. This has been thrown upon the market at a time of speculation in the stock, and it is charged with a view to depress its value. It is admitted in the late address of the Erie Railroad to its stockholders, that such additions have been made, and it is stated in the address that the New-York Central, among other roads, had availed itself of the same power in the general act, and applied to the Legislature to confirm it, which was done, and that the Erie Railroad intend to ask confirmation in like manner. This would seem to indicate a want of confidence in the legality of the measure. But to enter into this question further than to state some main points of it, is not our intention.

The complaint alleging this creation of stock, that it was so created without actual necessity or legal right, that it was done in the interest of Mr. Daniel Drew, an officer and director of the Company, and was so done in fraud of the interests of the Erie Railroad, is filed by persons in the supposed interest of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the latter President of the New-York Central, and owner of a sufficient amount of stock to control also the Hudson River Railroad, and the New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroads, rival routes to Mr. Drew's line.

It seems that the Erie Railroad had connections with Western roads extending through Cincinnati to the Mississippi, but had none with Chicago, and that, owing to the construction of the Pacific Railroad *viâ* Omaha, and the promise of great business likely to arise from it, the Erie sought to control important lines between this State and Chicago, which the managers of the New-York Central looked upon as interfering with them. An effort was therefore made by the powerful men in the control of the Central and its contributory lines, to cut off opposition—this is charged—by securing the command of the Erie Railroad stock, turning out all but one of the directors and appointing others in harmony with the Central line. This effort, it is charged, was met by Mr. Drew and his friends by the creation of such new stock, poured upon the market as from a never-failing fountain, and was taken up in large quantities. The effect upon the market price has been distinctly seen in wide fluctuations happening on the same day. The Board of Brokers, it now appears, has decided that this stock may be refused by purchasers of Erie.

These constitute some of the main points out of which litigation has arisen of the most active and virulent character, commenced in the interests of Mr. Vanderbilt, ostensibly with the object of removing Mr. Drew and vacating the issue of such additional stock—Mr. Drew to be charged with whatever loss may have been incurred by the Company or Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Drew, on the other hand, insists that the purchase of Erie by the opposing interest was a mere speculation, in which, however, the control of the road was intended; and he charges that the Judge who summarily ordered his removal was acting in the interests of the speculation. On the complaint of Mr. Drew, in a suit commenced by him, proceedings in the former case were stayed by injunction, by a Judge of equal dignity with the first, and it appears that the office of the Erie Road has been removed to New-Jersey, in which State part of its line is constructed, and that Mr. Drew himself performs his official duties there.

From these facts, which are a part only of those alleged by the respective parties in the several suits, it appears—

1. That Mr. Drew, an officer of the Erie Railroad, is a large speculator in its stock—at the present moment selling it for a fall; and
2. That persons in the interests of the Central Railroad, themselves large operators, are using the Courts of the State for some of their objects.

No complaint ought to be made of any litigation undertaken in the true interests of the Erie Railroad to protect its stockholders; but it is not supposed that any of the suits now depending are of this character, or have any object whatever beyond the aid they afford in enabling the managers of a competing road to obtain control of the one which competes, and to make a speculation successful. It is thought also that the effort of those in possession of the Erie Road to continue such possession has for its object to conduct speculations successfully, much more than to manage the Company with true regard to the interests of its stockholders and of the public. Many persons who engage in "corners" have deep interest in these litigations on each side. Some of our distant readers may not understand this process. One set of operators in Wall-street having already the command of a large portion of the capital stock of a company, interest others in securing control of the residue of it, and proceed to make purchases of as much more of such stock for future delivery as they can, knowing that it cannot be delivered. A combination on the other side in favor of making sales proceed boldly to sell for a fall; and if the former combination remains firm and united it fixes the market price on the days of the respective deliveries at its pleasure, adjusting it to the capacity of the cornered to pay the difference. In such an operation the whole means of the sellers or bears may be completely absorbed by the purchasers or bulls. The bull tosses upward with its horns, and the bear scratches downward with its claws, and hence the use of these names to describe speculators for an upward or for a downward market. The operation we have just described—it is called by that mild name—amounts to a combination to take from others their means in the shape of a difference between the market price and the selling price of an article which the purchaser already controls. The transaction can be justified by no principles of fairness as between man and man, and should receive the stamp of condemnation from all who engage in legitimate business, and particularly from the moral and religious portion of our community.

A great trial before a firm and intelligent bench, conducted by the leading minds of the bar is a noble object, and if its aim were the relief of a company important to the trade and commerce of the country, from the grasp of those who cannot comprehend the use of power except as it promotes their own selfish objects, the spectacle would enlist the deepest attention. But a painful impression exists that the machinery for administering justice is wielded by outside parties for the purposes of their speculations, and that the sense of impunity which allows the instruments of a corner to become the managers of great corporations, will receive no reproval from the representatives of the justice of the State.

The practices allowed in Wall-street and the system pursued in our courts are, it is thought, reflexes of the present sentiments of many of our people. There is, consequently, much danger that the traditional reverence for the Bench which a Kent, a Spencer, a Marshall, and a host of others perpetuated, will be destroyed unless our best citizens unite in opinion—for opinion is still power—to reprove what is unseemly in these exciting controversies.

The British Commission on International Coinage.

We have just received from England a copy of the Royal Commission, issued by the British Government on the 18th of February, for the full and careful consideration of the plan of International Coinage proposed by the Paris Conference in July last.

The grave importance attached to this subject, affecting the welfare of the civilized world for ages to come, and the comprehensive scope of the duties intrusted to the eminent individuals to whom the examination is intrusted by Great Britain, are so fully manifested in the Commission itself, that we publish it in full for the information of our readers, and especially for the use of the Committees of our two Houses of Congress, who now have the subject under advisement. The ordinary labors of Congress, during the present session, have been, and probably will continue to be, much interrupted by the intervention of the more immediately absorbing topics of reconstruction and impeachment; so that the subject of monetary unification, however important, possibly, and perhaps, not unprofitably, may be postponed until after the Presidential trial, or even beyond the Presidential election in November.

Meanwhile the thorough study of the question in England by a Commission of admitted experience and authority, may furnish valuable results for guiding, to some extent, the eventual action of Congress. It is certainly very desirable that the two great English nations of the Atlantic world should be in accord in this matter. It is somewhat significant that the Royal Commission, at its first session on the 25th of February, manifested its opinion of the importance of harmonizing the action of the two countries by directing the republication for the use of the British Government, of the copious and carefully prepared report to our Department of State, by Mr. S. B. Ruggles, the American delegate to the Paris Conference.

In view of the world-wide importance, both moral and financial, of properly securing in the proposed reduction of gold coin, the payment of existing debts in coin of the existing weight or its just equivalent, the recommendations of the British Commission in this respect will be looked to with particular interest.

Our readers will doubtless recognize in Viscount Halifax, the Chairman of the Commission, Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1852. The responsible office of Secretary, on whom the duties of the Commission will largely devolve, has been wisely committed to Charles Rivers Wilson, Esquire, of the British Treasury, a gentleman of much intelligence and liberality, and one of the delegates from Great Britain in the Paris Conference.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Victoria R.—Victoria, by the Grace of God Queen, &c., &c., to our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Charles, Viscount Halifax:

Charles Pelham Villiers, Councillor, &c.:

Stephen Cave, Councillor, Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations:

John Wilson Patten, Councillor and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster:

Mountifort Longfield, Doctor of Laws:

Sir John Lubbock, Baronet:

Thomas Baring, Esquire:

Lionel Nathan Rothschild, Esquire, Baron of the Austrian Empire:

Benjamin Smith, Esquire:

Thompson Hankey, Esquire:

John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esquire:

Thomas Newman Hunt, Esquire, Governor of the Bank of England:

George Biddell Airy, Esquire, the Astronomer Royal:

Thomas Graham, Esquire, Master and Worker of the Mint:

Whereas the Commissioners of our Treasury have represented unto us, that they deemed it advisable to appoint two Commissioners to attend the International Monetary Conference held at Paris last year for the discussion of the means by which uniformity might be established between the various systems of coinage at present in existence; and whereas the said Commissioners of our Treasury have further represented unto us, that the Commissioners so appointed have reported to them the proceedings of the said International Conference, and have made certain suggestions thereon which demand further and careful investigation:

And whereas we have deemed it advisable for these and other good causes and considerations, that a commission should forthwith issue to consider and report upon the proceedings of the said International Monetary Conference, and the report of the said Commissioners in reference to that Conference, and to examine and report upon the recommendations of that Conference and their adaptability to the circumstances of the United Kingdom, and whether it would be desirable to make any, and what, changes in the coinage of the United Kingdom, in order to establish, either wholly or partially, such uniformity as the Conference had in contemplation:

Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in your approved wisdom and fidelity, have assigned, nominated and appointed, and by these presents do assign, nominate and appoint you the said (naming them as above) to be our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid. And we do, by these presents, give and grant unto you, our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any five or more of you, such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all and singular records, books, papers and other documents as may afford the fullest information on the subject; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever:

And we do, by these presents, require and command you, our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, as soon as can reasonably be, to report to us in writing, under your hands and seals, all and every your proceedings by force of these presents, and your opinions touching and concerning the premises: And we do, by these presents, declare and ordain that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that our said Commissioners, or any five of you, shall, and may from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your assistance in the execution of these presents, we have made choice of our trusty and well-beloved Charles Rivers Wilson, Esquire, to be Secretary of this our Commission, and to attend you, whose services and assistance we require you to use, from time to time, as occasion may require.

Given at our Court, at St. James', the 18th day of February, 1868.

By Her Majesty's command,

GATHORNE HARDY.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Virginia Convention is following the example of Alabama in requiring every voter to take an oath "never to oppose the civil and political equality of all men, without distinction of race or color." This is to be adopted as a test of fitness to vote. Of course its effect will be to exclude all who are opposed to the Constitution from voting at all! Why not enact at once that votes against the Constitution will not be counted? Why does not Congress frame a Constitution for every Southern State and declare it adopted, without going through the formal farce of submitting it to a popular vote? This would be quite as honest and fair as the bill by which Mr. Stevens proposes to impose upon Alabama a Constitution which the people of that State have just rejected. The idea of a popular vote is made ridiculous by such manipulations. It is entitled to no more respect here than in France.

The *World* is not quite so clear and confident, apparently, as to the issue of the impeachment trial, as it was some days since. On Wednesday it began in this strain: "*President Johnson will not be deposed.* Predictions are generally foolish, but," and so forth, through a column and a quarter, to show why this particular prediction was not foolish. To give more effect to its prophecy, it italicised the opening sentence, as we have done. Three days later, on Saturday, the *World* had so far modified its prediction as to say that "the same fate" which will overtake Mr. Johnson was designed for Mr. Lincoln, and to speak of Senator Wade as the man "who succeeds to the chair which he will shamelessly vote to depose President Johnson from." At this rate the *World*, in three days more, will predict that President Johnson *will* be deposed.

Our State Legislature is "run" this session mainly by Tammany Hall; and one of the admirable devices of that high-toned and disinterested institution has just received the sanction of the State Assembly. A bill has passed that branch of the Legislature to abolish the Croton Aqueduct Board and substitute for them a Board to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. This, in plain English, means that Tammany Hall wants the appointment of all the persons employed in any capacity in connection with the Croton Aqueduct. What amount of disaster would happen to the public at large Tammany Hall neither knows nor cares. The attempts which have been repeatedly made already to get control of the patronage of this Department have signally failed. The Board has been independent of politics, and has administered the affairs of the Department with signal ability and success. We look to the Senate and the Governor to defeat this selfish scheme of an unscrupulous faction.

Gen. Cochrane, responding to a serenade the other evening, said that "vain is all the bloodshed of the war—vain are all its sacrifices and sufferings," unless President Johnson is convicted and deposed from office! How can a man with a beard, and supposed to have common sense, talk such nonsense as this? The country has survived three years of Mr. Johnson's Presidency—the fruits of the war have been largely harvested—the enfranchised slaves still retain their freedom—secession and rebellion are dead—just as dead as they were three years ago. Is not the nation strong enough, if necessary, to survive one year more of the same experience? We appreciate very highly the valiant General's efforts to save the nation now, as we appreciated fully his bloody valor during the war; but can't he contrive to keep common sense on his side a little more in his speeches? It will not hurt either his cause or his reputation.

Mr. De Leon, who is publishing in the *Citizen* a series of very interesting papers on the "secret history of Confederate diplomacy abroad," pays a high compliment to the English Press when he says it was impossible to subsidize any of the prominent English newspapers, because "no English journal could live which was known to be subsidized, and these things always are known finally." But he greatly impairs the value of his own statements when he goes on to say that the American correspondents of the leading London papers, especially Dr. Mackay, Sala and "Manhattan," the New-York correspondent of the *Standard*, "gave the most reliable information" on the events and principles of the war. Dr. Mackay was consistently and steadily wrong in everything he wrote; Sala never cared whether what he wrote was true or not; and "Manhattan" dealt in nothing but startling and eccentric inventions. Mr. De Leon says that the letters of these correspondents did more to fix English opinion on the subject than all the efforts of diplomacy. Possibly—and now the English are paying for it.

Gen. Butler, in the stump speech which, as one of the House Managers of the Impeachment trial, he addressed to the Senate on Saturday, took occasion to say that "the life of the nation" depended on the result of the trial. This has come to be a cant phrase with politicians of a certain school, and it ought to be left to them. When Gen. Cochrane uses it no harm is done, for it means nothing in particular, nor would it be out of place if Gen. Butler should use it in addressing a mass meeting. But when used in an argument before the Senate, on trial of the President for specified crimes and misdemeanors, it becomes a grave impertinence. The "life of the nation" does not in the least depend either on the acquittal or the conviction of President Johnson. The phrase was invented during the war, when it had truth and pertinence to recommend it; but it has neither now.

The *Revolution* says that "it does not yet appear that the President has committed treason against any higher authority than the party that elected him." We should like to know how any higher authority can possibly exist. The *Tribune* maintains that impeachment was provided for in the Constitution for the express purpose of punishing men who betray the party that elected them. If *they* should not be punished, pray who should? And if so, who is to punish them, if not the "High Court of Impeachment?"

The People's Readings, which some well-meaning gentlemen have set on foot, will fail utterly to do the good intended, unless they are managed differently from what they are likely to be. Instead of having them in one large, expensive hall, to which comparatively few of those who need them can get access, they should be given in half a dozen parts of the City—in public school-buildings or other rooms which could be had at a small charge, and five cents should be the outside price of admission. The selection of things to be read, moreover, must consult the tastes and capacity of the hearers rather than of the readers themselves. The controlling object must be the personal instruction and improvement of the class to be benefited, rather than elocutionary display or the gratification of tastes already cultivated and improved.

Mrs. Oakes Smith persists in maintaining that it is "right, proper and delicate" for a woman to select her own husband and "propose" to the man thus selected instead of waiting for him to propose to her. We presume she is quite right in all this;—but our opinion, as well as that of the world at large, is of very little consequence. What will *the man* thus "selected" think of it? *That's* the question,—which men in general would rather "pop" than *have* popped at them. Out of regard for those of her sex less favorably situated than herself, Mrs. O. S. ought to take this view of the case into consideration.

Among the important incidents connected with the Impeachment trial, of which the Press dispatch gives us an account, is this: "Mr. Stevens discussed with apparent relish some raw oysters brought him from the refectory." Everything connected with the Great Commoner is of interest,—why not, then, his oysters? When he discusses reconstruction, everybody is eager and agape—then why not when he "discusses" oysters? The South is only Mr. Stevens' metaphorical oyster which, with ancient Pistol, he says, "I with sword will open." In lack of metaphorical oysters, an eager world must be content with his literal oysters. We are not told whether these were or were not "on the half shell;" whether they were Blue Point, or Princess Bay, or Shrewsbury, or Cherry Stone; whether the Great Commoner used salt or pepper, vinegar or lemon-juice, catsup or ketchup, with the doomed bivalves. In all these particulars the Press dispatch is remiss. But at least we know that the oysters were *raw*. We know, too, that they were "discussed with *apparent* relish." Could not the report have gone a little further and found, by actual inquiry, if this was not a *real* relish? The only safe thing to predict is that, after this great example, raw oysters will be the things to take at the Impeachment trial. The ladies' gallery, "packed by as brilliant an audience as upon a full-dress opera night," will remain as witness and umpire of the "discussion."

It is a pity people would not learn to let well alone. At the ecclesiastical admonition scene on Saturday, some of Mr. Tyng's friends are reported to have behaved in a most unseemly manner during and at the close of the proceedings. Even if the whole affair were unjust, it was a regular, formal proceeding, and had been so recognized by the appearance of Mr. Tyng in answer to the Bishop's summons, and should have been allowed its course undisturbed. The times are very rare when the cause of right and justice can be subserved by disregard of established rules and usages. It is like unnecessary "legislation outside of the Constitution"—effecting immediate disorder without even promising prospective peace.

New-Yorkers will be glad to learn that arrangements are in progress to secure the most thorough testing of the respective merits of the Stafford and the Nicolson pavements, on the plan suggested the other day in the Times. The proposal to lay these pavements side by side in some street where travel is heavy has been accepted by both companies, and will be carried into practical effect as soon as possible. Fairly conducted, as it no doubt will be, the trial will enable the public to decide on the merits of each system, and thus bring a very important question one step nearer a solution. It will be something gained to have it settled what kind of pavement we ought to have in our streets.

The *Revolution* is not only an able advocate of universal suffrage, but it is an enterprising newspaper also. The last number says that "there are *plenty* of ladies quite equal to the Victorias, Annes and Elizabeths of England, the Theresas of Austria and the Catharines of Russia." We have not met this item of news in any other of our contemporaries.

A Rival to New-York.

The first practical steps have just been taken by our neighbors of Hudson County, N. J., for the consolidation of all the cities and villages in that territory. This matter has been talked of for years, and, a few days since, by a unanimous vote of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county, a committee of eight was appointed to report upon a plan. The idea is to make a great metropolis of all the cities, villages and settlements, east of the Hackensack River, and north as far as Fort Lee—being a stretch of at least twelve miles along the shores of the Hudson and the Bay of New-York. This territory includes now a population of at least 120,000 souls, which certainly is a good nucleus for the formation of a city. The advantages of a consolidated Government to the inhabitants of this region, are obvious, at least to everybody who lives on the trans-Hudson side of the river. It would probably give wide paved streets and avenues, where now there are nothing but crooked and mirey country roads; insure abundant supply of water and gas to localities where such conveniences are greatly needed; supply a proper police where burglars and ruffians now ravage at will, and develop generally the advantages which the Hudson County people have a right to enjoy. We look upon this project of a proposed city in New-Jersey without the slightest tinge of jealousy or illiberal fear that we may eventually have in it a rival for New-York. On the contrary, we shall do all we can to aid in the growth, and contribute to the success of our metropolitan neighbor, only hoping that in the selection of its name something less objectionable shall be chosen than that of the City of Camden and Amboy.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* predicts that Judge Chase or Senator Wade will be the nominee of the Chicago Convention, with George Bancroft second on the ticket.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 15.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

It is evident that the President and his friends are not so sanguine of his acquittal now as they were in the Senate on Friday. His counsel are engaged in preparing affidavits from different sources, to be presented next Monday, when the case comes up. They again declare that it will be impossible to obtain the necessary evidence to proceed without further delay, and hope to make good their failure in their last effort to obtain it. The fact that the managers carried their point on Friday, and succeeded in obtaining an early day for the filing of the answer, &c., as well as their evident determination to prevent any further procrastination, as evinced particularly in Gen. Butler's speech, has demoralized the Administration to no small extent. The President himself had great hopes that a sufficient number of Republican would join with the Democratic Senators in the vote to grant him forty days time, but being disappointed is now inclined to doubt the final result as he has never doubted it before.

The statement has been made in positive terms that, in the secret deliberations of the Senate on Friday on the question of how much time should be granted Mr. Johnson in which to make answer, four Republican Senators voted with the Democrats in favor of granting the full limit asked—forty days. I do not know that any one would have a right to impugn their motives, even were it true; but as it is utterly untrue, it should be corrected. The facts are that the motion for forty days was not even voted on. A proposition to allow until the 20th inst., one week, was first adopted by a vote of twenty-eight yeas to twenty nays. Mr. Trumbull, who voted in the affirmative, then moved to reconsider, in order that he might offer as a substitute a proposition to fix the time for the 23d inst., three days later, making ten days the time to be allowed. Four Senators who had voted in the majority on the first proposition changed their votes. The reconsideration was carried, and Mr. Trumbull's proposition was agreed to. The question as to whether the actual votes and proceedings during the secret deliberations shall go upon the record of the Court will probably be brought up in the Senate to-morrow for decision. When the Senate retired on Friday they took the Clerk with them, and several motions were made, and several yea and nay votes were had; but it seems there is a question whether these proceedings shall form part of the record. Most of the Senators insist that they shall so long as they were had, and that if their agreements and votes in consultation are not to be a part of the record, then there should be no vote upon any question until the Senators reënter the Chamber. It is very likely that the record will cover these proceedings as well as others, and that there will be no secrecy beyond the remarks that may be made during the consultation.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION.

The effect of the act passed on Thursday by both Houses seems to be misunderstood and exaggerated in some quarters. The act of Feb. 5, 1867, amendatory of the Judiciary act of 1789, provided, among other things, for the appeal of *habeas corpus* cases from the United States Circuit Court to the United States Supreme Court. This provision, of about four lines, is simply repealed. The only class of Reconstruction cases it can affect are those coming up on *habeas corpus* which, of course, includes the McArdle case. Should the Supreme Court render a decision in this case on or before the 23d inst., then the repeal will not affect it, as it will not be a law until the 25th inst.

SENATOR WADE.

Senator Ben Wade has already received about a hundred applications for appointment to office under him when he shall have become President. One of them refers to his future tenure of office as "*ad interim*."

NATIONAL FINANCE.

One of the most original as well as one of the ablest financial speeches yet made was delivered in the House a few days ago by Hon. Mr. Lynch, representing the Portland district of Maine, and himself a merchant and business man of much experience. He advocates neither contraction nor inflation, but believes the speediest and safest way in which to return to specie payments is to let the volume of currency remain untouched, as the business of the country will work up to and absorb it. He proposes to reach specie payments at an early day by an announcement from the Government that it is ready to redeem greenbacks in gold; and by requiring the National Banks to redeem in greenbacks. To relieve panics or tightness in the money market, he would make a portion of the national debt convertible at the will of the holders into currency; and the currency again into bonds, similar to the elastic section of Mr. Sherman's bill, which idea Mr. Lynch was the first to propose in the House more than a year ago, together with several other features, which have been adopted in the bills introduced by Mr. Butler, Mr. Williams and others on this subject. The speech abounds in conservative and practical suggestions.

Senator Sherman's funding bill comes up in the Senate to-morrow again; but he does not expect a vote on it until after the impeachment trial is finished.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The campaign movements in Connecticut will be largely reinforced the present week by a dozen or more eloquent Republican speakers. Hon. H. H. Starkweather, the able Representative of the New-London District, leaves to-morrow night, and Senators Wilson, Harlan and Thayer will promptly follow him. Gov. Woods, of Oregon, will go on Tuesday, and Messrs. Ela, of New-Hampshire; Stokes, of Tennessee; Williams and Coburn, of Indiana; Garfield, of Ohio, and Donnelly, of Minnesota, will follow during the week.

GEN. SICKLES.

Although the statement that Gen. Sickles had been ordered to the command of the Twentieth Regiment, United States Infantry, at New-Orleans, is not true, yet it is true that very recently Gen. Sickles has been ordered to the headquarters of his regiment, which are at Sackett's Harbor, New-York, with five companies at the barracks in this City. Before proceeding to his command, however, he will respond to the summons of the Impeachment managers, who desire his testimony on certain points of the investigation. He will appear here prior to the 25th inst. It is very probable that the order for him to proceed to his command was one of the results of the Republican majority in New-Hampshire.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics, in reply to a communication from a Congressional Committee on the subject of the whisky tax, shows that the proportion which it now bears to our whole revenue is as one to fifteen, or about seven per cent., and that during the period from 1814 to 1817, when similar taxes were levied, it amounted to the same proportion to the total revenue. As the revenues from distilled spirits are made up of taxes on production, taxes on sales and license taxes, their fund appears to prove that the limit to which domestic spirits is capable of yielding taxes, is seven per cent. of the total amount realizable when taxation is at the maximum. There is evidently some limit to the amount to which any given article will yield revenue, and in the case of distilled spirits

This limit seems to have been attained. In connection with this important deduction the consumption of distilled spirits during the period of 1792 to 1801, and again from 1814 to 1817, and again in 1860 was three gallons *per capita* of the population. Unless the use of distilled spirits has declined since 1860, our present consumption must be over one hundred millions of gallons per annum.

THE REPORTED TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

The reported trouble in Tennessee is likely to be exaggerated. Gen. THOMAS' dispatch does not warrant the statement that matters have assumed a serious complexion, but only that combinations are forming in some sections with a view to nullifying the action of the present State Government. Gen. GRANT's reply to Gen. THOMAS, orders him to respond to any demand the Governor may make for aid in enforcing the laws and suppressing illegal combinations. Gen. THOMAS' dispatch has been laid before the President.

THE CASE OF GEN. HANCOCK.

No action has yet been taken by the President with regard to the application of Gen. HANCOCK to be relieved, but it will probably be granted. His temporary successor will be Gen. MOWER, who succeeded Gen. SHERIDAN.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Magnitude of the Event—Calibre of the Counsel—Character of the Audiences—A Historical Coincidence—The Time Set for the Trial.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14, 1868.

The impressive character of the Impeachment trial increases with each day's proceedings. Its importance is only fully appreciated when one is tempted to search history for precedents, for such search is vain. Impeachments are not by any means without precedent, but there is nothing in the political or judicial history of any country which shows the Executive head of a nation impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, nor is there anything in the framework of any other Government which could render such a thing possible; and if it were, there is not strength enough in the framework of any other society to withstand the strain of such an extreme, unusual, well-nigh perilous, yet perfectly legal and constitutional, remedy for extraordinary evils. That the people of the United States can not only contemplate but calmly exercise the great power of this last resort, without the quiver of a single material interest, is only paralleled by the same vigorous, determined, patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit which carried the country through a mighty rebellion, and left it ready for political restoration, with but one obstacle to its success. That obstacle is in a fair way of being removed, by a process the counterpart of the military arm in its potent power, but its very antipodes in its manner of operation.

No one could cast his eye over the Senate Chamber yesterday afternoon and not feel that the civic power of the Government was capable of achieving greater and completer triumphs than the military. GRANT crushed out the physical force of the rebellion at Appomattox, but from its corpse sprang thorny political questions which require keen logic rather than keen sabres for their settlement. At last a point is reached where not only a political sabre, but the very guillotine of our political government, is raised to execute, without one drop of blood, through peaceful means and without turbulence, the very work, by which, in other days, it caused kingly heads to roll into revolutionary baskets.

The *personnel* of the trial is not yet sufficiently developed to make it a fair object of critical comment at accurate description. The Managers of the prosecution were present in force yesterday, and their calibre is well known to the country. The counsel for the President were only partially present, and the nature of the proceedings was not such as to develop any marked force on either side, though it is with both in abundance. BINGHAM was calm, self-poised and ready, seeming to appreciate that the irascible temper which sometimes gives force to his argument and point to his retort in the House, must be held in check at this stage of the proceedings. There was sarcastic point in his reply to the appeal of Mr. CURTIS, for more time, when he said in substance that an application for more time to prepare the facts for the defence was a fair subject for consideration hereafter, but an application for more time because the learned counsel were not up in the law, could not possibly be considered at any stage. WILSON was deliberate, well balanced and right to the point, as he always is—the most business-like lawyer in the House, as well as one of the ablest. BUTLER was the partisan in the Court, as he is everywhere, and if ANDREW JOHNSON's political body is not kept full of raw sores well open to the public gaze, it will not be the fault of Mr. BUTLER's vitriolic applications. His castigation of the President yesterday was fully in keeping with the spirit he has manifested in the House, and was severer in its terms, perhaps, because more deliberate and less demonstrative. Mr. BOUTWELL, the cold and classical Demosthenes of the House—the merchant-lawyer, whose industry is as untiring as his persistency is tenacious, and whose even, unruffled temper gives him credit for more of the milk of human kindness than he really possesses, whose sympathies are always right, yet never standing in the way of what he conceives to be justice—was silent yesterday, there being no occasion for argument by either himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. WILLIAMS or Mr. LOGAN.

Whoever has seen Mr. STANBERY in the Supreme Court, and they are not many, because the ordinary proceedings do not attract many persons except those in interest—know his habitually mild, bland and even temper. But the Supreme Court is not the Court of Impeachment—and the old Senate Chamber is not the new one. Hence, the ex-Attorney-General—who, by the way, will undoubtedly be reappointed in case of an acquittal—will give his eloquence and power greater play, and from just one or two hot words which escaped him yesterday, we may infer that the suavity and precise Dombey-like dignity of the man is only a cover for deeper utterances and greater power, when fully aroused. Judge CURTIS has a high reputation for polish, ability and resource as a lawyer and jurist. He has a well-balanced head, is in the prime of intellectual power, and will make his presence felt in the trial. Judge NELSON of Tennessee, who comes in as the personal friend of the President, is an Old Line Whig, who was once quite prominent in the House, was conspicuous in the great struggle when Banks was chosen Speaker, and was loyal in a quiet way through the rebellion. He is unostentatious, plain spoken, not brilliant, but possessed of more ability than the spectator gives him credit for when he rises to speak. He may be prolix, judging from his first effort, as it evidently takes some time for him to get well into the merits of the question.

The bad effect of placing counsel with their backs toward the Court, which I called attention to when the arrangement was first ordered, was fully apparent yesterday, and received the sharp criticism of counsel on both sides. Much as Senators love the convenience of their comfortable seats, they will yet be obliged to submit to an arrangement which will relieve the counsel of the embarrassment apparent yesterday, and preserve the presence of the Court free from the miscellaneous mixture of members of the House and others privileged on the Senate floor.

The audiences attending the trial, owing to the manner in which the distribution of tickets is made, are likely to be composed largely of the same people each day. The sixty tickets issued to the Diplomatic Corps and to the correspondents are for the season, and are likely to be confined to the same classes every day. The families of members and Senators are certain to be represented at all times, and the surplus for public use is less than three hundred, and their distribution is through the same medium. For once, with a thoughtlessness of which no one would suppose the Senate to be guilty, the negro is absolutely forgotten. Throughout that crowded gallery yesterday there was not a dusky face to be seen. In the rotunda, like a pall, stood two dense lines of blacks, forming a corridor from door to door, through which passed the Managers and members of the House back and forth from the Senate. Beyond the cordon of police they could not penetrate, and with the deepest interest and most respectful silence they scanned the faces of those who issued forth from the Hall of Impeachment. What can Mr. SUMNER have been thinking of?

Some people, especially the editors of the papers of opposite politics in this city, find all their fund of illustration of the scenes and occurrences of the present in the French Revolution. I have found but one which is either justly or historically a coincidence. While the Senate was out for deliberation yesterday I espied a lady in the gallery *knitting—crocheting*, I suppose she calls it—and I hereby tender her my compliments, and beg to accord her the distinction of being the counterpart of the famous knitters of the French Revolution, who sat on the scaffold and worked their needles, dropping a stitch to mark the fall of the guillotine every time a head dropped into the basket. The fishwives of those days knit coarse stockings; I suppose my fair friend was *crocheting* some pretty thing she had found in *Harper's Bazaar*.

The decision of the Senate to give Mr. JOHNSON ten days to file his answer to the articles, and that the trial shall begin as soon as the Managers respond, is in exact accordance with the opinion expressed in your correspondent's letter of this day week, which was based upon the general disposition of the Senators, so far as he was able to ascertain their views on a subject about which they are naturally, though in this case not necessarily, reticent. It is conclusive of the fact that there will be no delay in the trial beyond what can be shown by the accused to be actually necessary for the procurement of witnesses, and a full and fair presentation of the case.

CYMON.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE PROGRAMMES OF THE WEEK.

The appearance of LOTTA, at Pike's Opera House, in the character of *Topsy*, is the lively event of this evening. The engagement of this young and entertaining actress is for six nights only, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed throughout the week.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS continues for another week at the New-York Theatre, and will appear to-night in a new drama entitled "Light at Last," then and there to be produced. Mr. BONIFACE, Mr. G. H. CLARKE, Mr. H. RYNER and Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT have parts in the play. After Miss REIGNOLD's engagement the Misses WORRELL will produce a new burlesque on OFFENBACH's "La Belle Helene," prepared by Mr. MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN.

Mr. CHANFRAU thinks four weeks of "Sam," enough for the public just now, and after Saturday next will withdraw that piece, and change the programme at the Broadway Theatre. The dramatist will not be changed, however, and another of Mr. DE WALDEN's offsprings will invite popular attention. "Joe" is the name of the new hero. The last *matinée* of "Sam" will take place next Saturday.

An exciting member of the Temperance Drama will enliven the evenings at Banvard's Museum during the concert week. "Ten Nights in a Barroom," to be produced to-night, will be played every evening and at the *matinées* on Wednesday and Saturday.

Miss KATE FISHER has appeared during the past week at the Bowery Theatre, to the unexpressed delight of the friends of that sturdy home of electrical drama. "Mazeppa" and "Mike Martin," and "Putnam," and "Jack Shepard on Horseback," have been the fascinating heroes of the highway that Miss FISHER has represented. To-night this lady will dress as nine different characters in the romance of "The Three Fast Women."

The ballet and Niblo's having now become convertible terms, is is hardly necessary to name the theatre when you speak of the former. For that reason, it is only necessary to say that the ballet is as well as could be expected, for the reader to understand that the theatre will keep its feet for the rest of the Spring and Summer. The last investment in dry-goods and upholstery yields immense profits, and the present invoice of novelties in undress goods has the lead of popularity.

Next to the curiosity that sends many visitors to a happy entertainment is the curiosity that leads them to see how others enjoy the same. An opportunity to indulge the latter will occur to-night. The famous KIT CARSON, Col. BOONE and a large delegation of Indian chiefs from Colorado will visit the New-York Circus this evening. On this occasion, as indeed all the week, and at the *matinées*, Mdlle. DE BERG, Miss LUCILLE WATSON and Mons. PFAU will appear. A new clown is also introduced to-night, in the person of Mr. H. B. WILLIAMS, of English reputation.

Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

Mrs. KEMBLE gave her last reading of the first series on Saturday afternoon at Steinway Hall. The attendance was fully equal to that of any previous occasion. "Macbeth" was the play read. This tragedy—so remarkable as the only one in which love has found no "corner to nestle in"—which is all power and ambition, and in which there is no weakness but the cowardice of guilt, was listened to even with eagerness, and the reader was frequently interrupted by the applause of her hearers. SHAKESPEARE is placed before his admirers by Mrs. KEMBLE in all his excellence, "waking new fountains in the human heart," and every character appears to stand forth, not as a congregation of words and speeches, but vivified and filled out into a distinct reality. There can be no doubt about the excellence of Mrs. KEMBLE's interpretation of the strength of passion as it is exemplified in "Macbeth"—where it rises into anger or desperation, or even of its weakness—pathos. She is best in the former, for the effect of the latter is sometimes marred by a habit which Mrs. KEMBLE has of smiling in the midst of her sorrow. Grief never smiles, save when it is so light as to be frivolous, or so overpowering as to work the sufferer to frenzy. While we are fault-finding, a difficult task where so much excellence abounds, it is worth while to call attention to the reader's strange use of the short sound of "O" on inadmissable occasions. It was thought a bold use of poetic license for the correct POPE to make "Rome" rhyme to doom; but Mrs. KEMBLE rushes to the opposite extreme and pronounces it "Rumm." With her, "Romans" becomes "Rummuns," "alone" "aloune." If general polite usage is set down by lexicographers as the guide to correct pronunciation for the people, there is no reason why it should not rule the practice of elocutionists and actors.

Mrs. KEMBLE reads to-night, in Philadelphia, "Antony and Cleopatra." She will return to New-York in about eight weeks. It is announced that she has been so much annoyed by the entrance of parties holding secured seats, after her readings have begun, that she intends to abolish all reservation of seats hereafter; that no tickets will be sold until the evening of the reading, and that then the first comers will have the choice of places. Mrs. KEMBLE will find that this will simply increase tenfold the evil of which she complains, besides having a good many other disadvantages which, to say the least, are quite as great. One of them will be that she will find the character of her audiences entirely changed and that, too, not for the better. A great many of the ladies and gentlemen who are now very glad to avail themselves of the intellectual treat which she affords them will not purchase that pleasure at the cost of half an hour's wrangle at the entrance with an impatient crowd, or of sitting an hour or two in expectation of her appearance.

Mrs. KEMBLE, however, has a right to arrange all these matters to suit herself. But it is simple justice to her audiences to say that the reason given for this extraordinary change of arrangements does not warrant it. The complaint that they come late and disturb her by their entrance is much too sweeping, and a great deal too much fuss is made about it by those who profess to speak on her behalf. No person who has ever appeared before the public here in any capacity has been less disturbed or incommoded in this way. It is not always possible for everybody, who desires to hear her read, to be present at the moment she desires to begin—and Mrs. KEMBLE would do well to remember that the convenience of other people is entitled to be consulted is well as her own. If she desires the absolute privacy and seclusion of a private parlor for her performances, she should not offer them in a public hall to the public at large.

All places of amusement, and all persons who offer to the public entertainments of any sort, seek to consult the wishes and convenience of those to whom they appeal. The rule of first come, first served, is perfectly just and democratic;—and there is no reason for confining it to the evening or the day of the performance. If one chooses to go a week in advance, and pay a fixed price in addition to the trouble of going to secure superior accommodations, there is no reason why the person to whom the compliment is paid should refuse to recognize it. Those who are acting for Mrs. KEMBLE in this matter, are evincing a querulous arrogance which is wholly uncalled for.

We trust the purpose which is announced will be reconsidered. Mrs. KEMBLE can very well afford to submit to the very trifling annoyance of which she complains, for the sake of the very substantial compliment paid by the public to her talents and artistic skill.

"Rosedale" at Wallack's Theatre.

The reproduction of "Rosedale" has been attended with all the success that was anticipated. Wallack's Theatre is excessively crowded every night. All the people who have seen the drama already are crowding the people who are just now going for the first time. There is one amusing thing about this revival—the chattering between those who have seen and those who have not. The parties that fill the seats seem to be divided about equally between these two classes, and the enthusiastic ladies, who are constantly telling their friends what "comes next," make an entertainment all by themselves. Just before the entrance of the bold dragoon to rescue the little boy from his "switching," just before the burglarious entry of the robber, just before the rescue of the flash cove, the whispering begins. The anxious informants are determined that no one shall be surprised as they have been, and so forewarn their companions of what to expect next. Occasionally these kind souls get confused as to the routine of the play, and imagine that the actors have taken liberties with their parts, or that the performance has been curtailed. As, for instance, a young damsel was overheard the other evening to express with some dismay her belief that Mr. WALLACK was not going to sing "Luddy Fuddy," because Miss ETTINGE permitted him to depart in the fourth act without teaching him that song as well as the ditty about "Lord Bateman." The ladies, of course, are by far the most earnest of the buzzing heralds, and they tell what they know with such an air of apprehensive seriousness, and they are so immeasurably delighted when things happen just as they predict, that you couldn't find it in your heart to blame them. "Rosedale" will be repeated every evening, and visitors to Wallack's are reminded that during the run of that piece the performance will begin a ten minutes before 8 o'clock.

The Pantomime at the Olympic.

Anyone disposed for a rare fox-hunt, may shout "Yoicks!" and scamper across the streets, to the Olympic Theatre, where they will unearth the game. Here there are a couple of Foxes whom no one has been able to catch up to yet, in their peculiar line—and that is the dumb eloquence of pantomime. "Humpty Dumpty" has apparently taken the lead for a long and prosperous career, and that amusing spectacle will afford the town and country an opportunity of seeing the only good American pantomimists in their merriest production. There is a shining merit in Mr. GEORGE FOX's performance of clown, which is scarcely to be praised too much. It is impossible to discover in his imperturbable face any clue to another existence save that of pantomime. You may read distinctly in the face of a country *Richard III.*, the mournful information that his rent is overdue and his beer stopped, but never since the public first learned to grin at the pranks of Mr. FOX's *Clown* was it possible to find an expression upon his face except the very lively one needed for the scene. The attractiveness of the new Olympic pantomime, nevertheless, is not confined to performances of these Foxes only. The whole entertainment, which is now divided into two acts—beginning with its witty introductory in song and verse—overflows with incentives to laughter and provocations of enthusiasm, that follow without lagging through the seventeen scenes that comprise the piece. An amusing incident is that of the boy who loves candy and who grows as he eats; another, as the new bottle trick, in which from the cork of one bottle come a dozen other bottles. The transformation of a bed and piano into each other, and of a billiard-table into a cage of performing foxes, are to be named among the cleverest and most unexpected changes. The ballets have assumed a livelier tone from frequent rehearsal, and the dances, in which Mlles. RIGL and SANGALI and Mons. BAPTISTAN lead, are greatly relished. Mlle. LEAH, a new dancer, will take part in this portion of the entertainment to-night. The skating dances, in a carnival on the ice, which forms one of the episodes of the pantomime, develop a deal of expertness for that sort of thing in Miss CARRIE MOORE, who rejoices in the starry title of "Skatorial Queen," and Mr. JOHN ENGLER, who enters upon the scene loaded with medals, which suggest, as the medals upon our veteran soldiers do, bruises and contusions on the slippery field. The music to which the action of the pantomime proceeds and the feet of the dancers move, has been selected with the utmost taste, and even with a witty appreciation of the ludicrous, by Mr. REIFF. In this respect nothing could be more apt than the introduction of "Champagne Charlie" during the disappearance and surprising recovery of the champagne bottles in the eighth scene. It only remains to state that "Humpty Dumpty" will be acted every night and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Musical.

The week's performances at Pike's Opera House, disturbed by the Purim Ball and the Seventy-first Regiment Reception, were brought to an end on Saturday, when there was a brilliant *matinée* performance of "Fra Diavolo." The attendance was in the highest degree fashionable. It is evident that the house has won its position, and outranks any other establishment of its kind in the metropolis. The energy of the management has contributed to this result, and the performances have been characterized by musical completeness and certainty. They were rendered additionally interesting last week by the introduction of a new prima-donna. Mlle. ELDER, a lady who has had the advantage of the best instruction both in this country and in Europe, made her first appearance on any stage in the difficult character of *Annetta*, in "Crispino é la Comare," on Thursday. She astonished every one by the easy gracefulness of her bearing, and the facility which she undoubtedly possesses to interpret character. Mlle. ELDER possesses also a true soprano voice, capable of the finest execution, and of clear, tender, expressive intensity. With the freer delivery which will come from experience, she can readily assume the *rôles* of Miss KELLOGG, and we are sure with satisfaction to the public. Her first appearance was an ovation, the stage being literally strewn with flowers.

Owing to a previous engagement with LOTTA the house is engaged for the present week, and the operatic company goes to Philadelphia, returning on Monday next. On Easter Monday "Lurline" will be produced, and in the interval it is intended to revive "Belisario," the "Prophete," "Maria di Rohan" and "Les Huguenots." To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, "Ernani" will be given with Mme. STATES in her fine *rôle* of *Elvira*.

Academy of Music.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, with his fine company, returns to this house to-night, when "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be repeated. The *caste* is the same as before, with the exception that Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR is the *Page* instead of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, resigned.

Sunday Concert.

The Twenty-fourth Sunday concert at Steinway Hall last evening was attended by the usual gathering of the good folk who patronize these interesting entertainments. Mme. GAZZANIGA sang with all her usual spirit, and with that large dramatic expression which belongs to the school of which she is so able an exponent. She was warmly *encored*. Mr. S. B. MILLS played two movements from CHOPIN's concerto in F minor, a grand work which he only has adequately interpreted to our public. In the second part Mr. MILLS gave us for the second time a grand Fantase on the trio from "Lucrezia Borgia," by LISZT. The piece is extremely effective, and is characterized by all those brilliant effects which LISZT knows so well how to produce. It is regarded as one of the most difficult of his productions. Mr. MILLS rendered full justice to it, and received a merited *encore*. Signor ARDAVANI assisted very agreeably, and the orchestra, under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, left nothing to be desired.

Ole Bull.

Mr. OLE BULL, the renowned violinist, will give his first concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening, assisted by Mme. VARIAN HOFFMAN, Signor SEVERINI, Mr. POLLOK and Mr. E. V. HOFFMAN.

FIRE IN JEFFERSON, TEXAS.

A Large Portion of the Town Destroyed—Loss Over a Million Dollars.

The Jefferson (Texas) *Jimplecute*, extra, of the 1st, has the following:

Just at 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear of ROSENBERG's confectionery, near the corner of Vale and Dallas streets. The wind was blowing heavily from the southwest, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all exertion proved unable to stop its headway. In thirty minutes from the time the fire was discovered, it had completely enveloped the barber-shop of GUS SMITH, adjoining OHLSON & HUELMAN's confectionery and R. B. HOWELL's storehouse. It then spread with fearful rapidity down the right side of Dallas-street, and in a short time had crossed the street to H. B. ORTON & Co.'s large building opposite, and down the left side of Dallas, destroying the two entire blocks, clear to Levee-street, where the brick building of GRAHAM & TAYLOR stood the shock, and stopped the flames in that direction. The right side of Dallas-street is burned clear to the levee.

On reaching the large and magnificent building of RUSSELL & Co., the flames crossed Austin-street, and destroyed the two large frame buildings belonging to Mrs. KINNEAR and J. BRUCKMILLER. While these buildings were burning, the large house of BATEMAN & BRO., containing several thousand bales of cotton, and immense piles of goods and groceries, was in imminent danger, and only saved by the greatest exertions.

For some time the struggle was to keep the flames from crossing Vale-street, which was only done by the almost superhuman efforts of a few gallant souls, who were scorched by the flames on the top of T. B. GOYNE & Co.'s, and GOLDBERG & ROSENTHALL's storehouses. Had the flames crossed here, there would have been nothing at all left of our unfortunate city. As it is, all the main business portion of the place is destroyed, embracing four of the largest blocks and portions of others. We deeply regret to have to say that the city authorities had no organization whatever in the way of ladders, axes, buckets, or anything else, to assist in staying the destruction. As to how the fire originated, we cannot tell, but that we are all ruined together, is a fixed fact.

Our office was for a long while in imminent danger, and scattered fore and aft. We lose $500 or $1,000, and shall not be able to issue on Tuesday without we obtain a great deal of help.

Gen. MCLAUGHLIN had his whole company promptly on the ground, and himself and men did everything on earth they could to subdue the flames and save property, for which he deserves the thanks of all. The freedmen worked faithfully, wherever there was work to do, and many of them acted nobly, indeed. It was thought for some time during the fire that several lives had been lost, but the parties are all safe, and nobody seriously hurt. The Phœnix and Etna Insurance Companies are the principal losers, so far as we have learned. There was less disturbance than usual on such occasions, and very few were intoxicated, which was probably owing to the fact that the United States troops were patroling the city after the fire was over.

The *Jimplecute* gives a detailed list of the sufferers by the fire, the amount of their loss, &c. The total value of the merchandise destroyed it estimates at $595,250; buildings, $189,350; two thousand bales of cotton, $200,000; other articles, $22,000. Total loss, $1,006,500. The insurance on the buildings destroyed was very small, probably not one per cent on the loss.

The Defalcation by the Rhode Island State Treasurer.

A dispatch from Providence, 14th inst., to the Boston *Traveller*, says:

"A committee of the General Assembly appointed to investigate the affairs of the officers having charge of the State finance called upon Gen. GEO. W. TEW, the General Treasurer of this State, last evening, at his residence in Newport. The clerk in the office was first interrogated in regard to the character of certain deposits, and immediately fell senseless to the floor and remained unconscious at least fifteen minutes. Gen. TEW then confessed to the Committee that he had appropriated some $4 000 of the State funds to his own private business, and tendered his resignation of the office. The Committee placed SAMUEL A. PARKER, the former General Treasurer, in charge of the books and bonds in the office."

THE HUDSON RIVER.—The water is gradually rising in the river, but the ice is still full four feet below the top logs on the pier. The weather is mild—spring-like, and the ice is gradually wasting away. The indications now are that should the decomposition of the ice continue as rapid for the next three days to come as it has been the past two, even should there be a freshet and a breaking up of the river, but little damage will be done by it three days hence. We understand that the Mohawk is broken up at Amsterdam and at Cohoes, but not at Schenectady. Down the river, at Newburg and thereabouts, the ice gives evidence of its "rapid decline."—*Albany Evening Journal, March 14.*

PERSONAL.—Mr. BARNUM, upon being asked if he had lost his all by the fire, replied, "No, I have not lost my spirits, my appetite, nor the means of gratifying it—in fact, I expect I have got enough left to spoil my children, unless happily I manage to spend some of it before I have done with it—of which there seems to be a fair prospect." He has resisted all inducements offered for starting a new museum, being fully resolved from this time to retire from business. Mr. BARNUM still retains his residence in Fairfield, and will settle down for the present in his new house, on State-street extension. *Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, March 14.*

The Great Public Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give place in the columns of your paper to the following letters from Prof. DOREMUS and Dr. TORREY on a question of the highest interest to the City at this time. I refer to the question of street pavements, which effects at once the comfort, the health and the life of our citizens, as well as the operations of business and the local transit of the City. The preëminent position of the scientific gentlemen whose views are herewith published is sufficient to give their opinions a value far beyond the mere assertions of ill-informed or interested parties. It will be seen that their views are clear, positive and conclusive in behalf of the Stafford pavement, and will consequently attract the attention of the City and its authorities:

[Copy.]

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

Mr. C. H. Wells—DEAR SIR: I have carefully examined the Stafford pavement treated by Prof. SEELY's creosoting process. I find that even a few hours after the operation, the whole section of wood is deeply colored with the dark oil, and by appropriate tests, that the effective antiseptic and disinfecting agent, the carbolic or phenic acid, has permeated every portion of each block. The benefits of the treatment are threefold:

1. The prolonged influence of heat as the sections are immersed in boiling oil tends to preserve the wood by its action on the nitrogenized or fermenting principles.

2. The thorough soaking of the ends and sides of each block with oil prevents the entrance of moisture and of the impurities which would be associated with it in the streets of a city, and which, should they gain admittance, would facilitate its decay not only, but would act mechanically by absorption swelling the wood, and by frost in our severe Winters marring the evenness of the pavement. Should the pavement act as a sponge to hold moisture, and gradually yield it up to the atmosphere, it would not only prove destructive to the blocks but most deleterious to the air.

3. Though the oil alone would not preserve the blocks from destruction, the carbolic acid united with it is a most efficient agent for accomplishing this desirable end. This is not based on mere theories and speculations, but is the result of many years of experimenting, not only by individual chemists and investigators, but nearly all the prominent Governments of the civilized world have conducted examinations with this particular agent on an extensive scale, and with great success. Besides preventing decay, this impregnation confers additional hardness on the wood, most evident on boring or cutting the blocks; this will doubtless add to the durability of this pavement. There is an additional advantage not generally aimed at in the construction of a city pavement, viz., its antiseptic properties.

Of late years carbolic acid has taken a prominent position among the agents capable of destroying infection. It has been found in our hospitals that, even washing the woodwork of the rooms with a diluted solution of this substance, caused certain diseases to disappear. This disinfecting property will, no doubt, be recognized by our Board of Health, as it tends to rid us of pestilence by neutralizing the filth of hitherto diseased districts, increasing the value of property not only in those localities but throughout the City.

The mechanical advantages to humanity, to the horse and to the vehicle, are too apparent to need enumeration.

I therefore cordially express my delight in the hope that our City may enjoy the benefits of this invention.

It is superior to the Macadamized road, in being less dusty in dry, and less muddy in wet weather, as well as needing less frequent repairs.

The Asphalt pavement, though most acceptable in many respects, would soften during our Summer heat.

The cobble-stone pavement, from its irregularity, unsuitableness to the horse's feet, and its noise, is out of date.

The Russ pavement has necessitated the establishment of the Association for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, and the Belgian is only a grade better; of all wooden pavements, this, in my judgment, is the best yet presented for criticism.

I have the honor to remain, yours respectfully,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,

Professor Chemistry and Toxicology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Professor Chemistry and Physics in College of City of New-York.

From Dr. Torrey, of the Assay Office.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1868.

Chas. H. Wells, Esq., Vice-President of the Stafford Pavement Company:

DEAR SIR: At the request of Prof. CHAS. A. SEELY, I have made a special examination of the wood pavement of your Company. I had already, as a matter of scientific interest to myself, given the subject much attention, having seen in this City and elsewhere various roadways constructed of wood. Yours possesses far greater advantages than any others of the kind that have come under my observation. You have supplied the chief desideratum in the use of timber for pavements, viz., the preservation of the material from decay. By your process the thorough penetration of the wood by the well-known antiseptic and preservative substances, coal oil and carbolic acid, is fully established. In addition to this superiority of your pavement, the combination of blocks into sections of considerable dimensions, which can be made at the factory and brought to the place where they are to be used, the manner of laying these sections, on sleepers instead of an impermeable floor of plank, the facility of taking them up to make repairs or to introduce service pipes for gas or water into dwellings, are all advantages over other kinds of wood pavements hitherto in use.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN TORREY.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

For Spring Style Gents' Hats,
at reduced prices, go to
VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.—[*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in [illegible], to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BROWNING—CARROLL.—In New-York, on Saturday, March 14, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, FREDERIC BROWNING, of Rowe, Mass., to ANNA, daughter of Charles H. Carroll, of West Newton, Mass.

☞ Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

DE FORREST—CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., LINSON S. DE FORREST, of this City, to NANNIE M., second daughter of J. W. Campbell, of Winchester, Va. No cards.

☞ Richmond and Winchester, Va., papers please copy.

PRYER—CORNELL.—At Bowery Bay, Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, March 12, by Rev. E. B. Cooper, MARSELUS PRYER to Miss FANNIE E. CORNELL, daughter of Isaac Cornell.

DIED.

BLISS.—At the Hoffman House, in this City, on Friday, March 13, BETSEY, wife of Ira Bliss, aged 68 years.

Her remains will be removed to Stamford, Conn., where the funeral services will be held from her late residence, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, and can leave the City by the 12¾ train of the New-Haven Railroad, from corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.

CROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 14, RUFUS CROOK, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Layfayette-av. and Oxford-st.

LEVERICH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 15, Miss JANE P. LEVERICH, daughter of the late Col. Edward Leverich, of Newtown, L. I.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday, March 14, at the residence of his son, Mr. John Higgins, No. 444 West 43d-st., AMOS HIGGINS, in the 73d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Charleston, Me., for interment.

☞ Portland and Bangor papers please copy.

JACKSON.—At Fort Washington, on Thursday, March 12, GEORGE A. JACKSON, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward H. Purdy, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 12 and 2 P. M., returning at 6.

MASTERSON.—On Saturday, March, 14, MARY JANE, wife of John S. Masterson, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner 54th-st. and Broadway, thence to the Church of St. Paul, corner of 59th-st. and 9th-av., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, on Monday morning, at 9¾ o'clock.

PLUMMER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, March 15, ROSWELL PLUMMER, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 Butler-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

QUIMBY.—Of diphtheria, on Friday, March 13, MARY HELEN, only daughter of Dr. J. N. and Ellen S. Quimby.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 17 Erie-st., Jersey City.

SEELY.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, March 14, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, widow of the late Rev. Amos W. Seely, and eldest daughter of the late Richard H. Harding, of New-York, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 58 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, on Thursday, March 12, RICHARD SMITH, in the 77th year of his age.

STANTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 14, of congestion of the lungs, FRANCES CAMILLA, youngest child of Augustus C. and Caroline Stanton, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 4 Jefferson Park, corner of President and Hicks sts., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TURNER.—On Friday evening, March 14, ESTHER, sole surviving daughter of Rev. Joseph Turner, of Philadelphia, and sister of Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., late Professor in the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in this City, aged 66 years.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WHITEHEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 14, Mrs. FANNY WHITEHEAD, widow of the late Wm. Whitehead, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her sons, Wm. W. and Samuel B. Ladd, and sons-in-law, Dr. Wm. Gilfillan and Dr. Wm. Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Ann's Chapel, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WOOD.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday, March 14, in her 82d year, FRANCES ELLSWORTH WOOD, widow of the late Hon. Joseph Wood, mother of Oliver E. Wood, of this City, and only surviving child of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth.

Funeral on Tuesday, 17th, at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, PINS AND FINGER RINGS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW PERFUME.

PHALON'S

PHALON'S

"FLOR DE MAYO,"

"FLOR DE MAYO,"

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's Flor de Mayo combines the excellencies of all perfumes, and stands before the world without a rival.

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COULD NOT PRODUCE

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RICHER GEM,

RICHER GEM,

Or

More Lasting Perfume.

More Lasting Perfume.

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"FLOR DE MAYO,"

"FLOR DE MAYO,"

"FLOR DE MAYO,"

The New Perfume.

The New Perfume.

The New Perfume.

DEDICATED TO THE

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BEAUTIFUL FLOWER FROM

BEAUTIFUL FLOWER FROM

WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

The fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and durable that only two or three drops are necessary to perfume a handkerchief. None of the delicate and fragrant qualities are lost. Great care is taken to preserve the exquisite and delicate perfume peculiar to the

"FLOR DE MAYO."

"FLOR DE MAYO."

No lady's toilet is complete without a bottle of the Extract. A sample bottle open for inspection at No. 517 Broadway. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine it. Warranted not to discolor the most delicate fabric.

PHALON & SON, by a rare triumph of skill in the perfumer's art, in combining rich odors gathered from the flower-beds of foreign climes, have succeeded in producing a similitude of the odor of the most beautiful flower of the tropics, THE FLOR DE MAYO. This perfume has been dedicated to that rare, fragrant flower, under the name of the EXTRACT FLOR DE MAYO. This name having been copyrighted, has been adopted as a trade-mark as applied to perfumery.

The Court of Appeals having recently decided that a peculiar name, adopted as a trade-mark, becomes the exclusive property of the parties adopting the same, any infringements on our trade-mark of "Flor de Mayo," as applied to perfumery, will be promptly prosecuted.

PREPARED BY

PHALON & SON.

Factory, No. 132 Mercer-st., New-York,
And for sale at No. 517 Broadway,
Under the St. Nicholas Hotel,
and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the United States.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

A BOTTLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-L-I-A-N—As prepared under Dr. Radway's new process of obtaining the active properties from vegetable substances (*in vacuo*,) associated with other ingredients of extraordinary medicinal power, enters largely into RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One bottle of this remedy contains more of the active curative properties of Sarsaparilla than ten of the largest sized bottles sold under the name of Sarsaparilla in use. Sarsaparilla, although popular with the public as a purifier of the blood, is not considered a reliable remedial agent with physicians, except as a *vehicle* to convey more active agents; this is a fact well known to medical men; and the remedies put forth as great curatives, and made in the ordinary way of the common Sarsaparilla root or extract, are inert or useless in the more aggravated forms of disease. The only true and valuable curative principle in Sarsaparilla is the SARSAPARILLIAN, as prepared by Dr. Radway. One ounce of the Sarsaparillian contains more medicinal power than TEN POUNDS of the Sarsaparilla root, as used by the makers of the advertised Sarsparilla. Let a person who has been using any of the incompatible and washy decoctions, or syrups of the advertised Sarsaparillas, try one bottle of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent. One teaspoonful of the Resolvent Sarsaparillian will prove the great power of this remedy, and the utter weakness and uselessness of the ordinary decoctions made from the inert root.

If afflicted with Skin Diseases, Pustules, Tetters, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Roughness, Pimples or Sores, a few teaspoonfuls will eradicate these blemishes, and secure a clear, smooth and beautiful skin.

If Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancerous or sloughing Ulcers, Mercurial or Syphiloid, the Resolvent is a radical cure.

If suffering with Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra; if there are brick dust deposits, or white threads like silk, or albumen shreds, or Deposits in the Urine, a few drops will cure you, and restore the urine to its healthy and natural color.

If you suffer from Catarrh or Paralysis of the Bladder; if the discharge of water causes pain; or if the urine is scanty, bloody, a few doses will remove all difficulty. One teaspoonful of Resolvent has frequently secured an easy flow where catheters were obliged to be used. In all cases of suppression or Retention of the Urine, Weakness of the Kidneys, or Granular Degeneration of the Kidneys, the Resolvent will cure.

In cases of Consumption of the Lungs this remedy has worked wonders. People may marvel and doubt; it is nevertheless true. It will stop decay and waste of the lungs, and one teaspoonful will loosen the phlegm and enable the patient to expectorate with ease, and will stop the most troublesome coughs. The theory of cure is explained in Dr. Radway's new medical book, *False and True*, now in press. Persons afflicted with Lung, Kidney, Bladder, Skin, Syphiloid and other chronic diseases, are invited to call on Dr. Radway, No. 87 Maiden-lane, from 12 to 2 P. M. Consultation free. Persons at a distance, by writing out their cases, will receive attention. Address J. RADWAY, M. D., No. 87 Maiden-lane. Price of Sarsaparillian Resolvent $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. See that the word Sarsaparillian is on the label of each bottle.

N. B.—Ladies suffering from weakening discharges or uterine difficulties, are assured that the *Resolvent* is a safe and pleasant cure. Every lady should read *False and True*, a new medical book, with illustrations. Address RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York; GEORGE C. GOODWIN, No. 38 Hanover-st., Boston.

REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CHINA AND GLASS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.,

Are now offering a splendid selection of the following goods.

☞ AT A REDUCTION BELOW ANY FORMER PRICES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

SERVICES OF FINE CUT GLASS.

1 doz. each of GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES and FINGER-BOWLS, and two DECANTERS, $27 per set, worth $60.

FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS.

1 doz. each of GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES and FINGER-BOWLS, and two DECANTERS, $50 per set, worth $95.

CUT GLASS.

1 doz. each GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES and LIQUORS, with TWO DECANTERS, $16 per set, worth $25.

FINE CUT-GLASS GOBLETS.

$2 50 and $3 per doz.; Champagnes at $2 25 and $2 50 per doz.; Wines at $1 75 and $2 per doz.

HEAVY PLAIN GOBLETS, cut bottom, at $1 50 per doz.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 182 pieces, all useful, $38.

WHITE PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 pieces, $39.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, from $95 upward.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $11 upward.

ALSO,
A RICH SELECTION OF
FINE SOLID SILVER,
BOTH STERLING AND COIN.
PLATED WARE,
VASES, BRONZES, JARDINIERES,
PARIAN STATUARY and PARIS FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPENING;

And a large and choice assortment of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY.
Corner of Broome-st.

GOLD HUNTING LEPINE WATCHES, Ladies, $30; Gold Hunting Detached Levers, full jeweled, $35. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE MOST UNHAPPY PERSON IN the world is the dyspeptic. Everything looks dark and gloomy. He feels "out of sorts" with himself and everybody else. Life is a burden to him. This can all be changed by taking PERUVIAN SYRUP, a protoxide of iron. Cases of twentyseven years' standing have been cured by it.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW styles, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6 to $50 a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lung or throat. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by Druggists generally.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,

No. 416 Broome-st., New-York,

WILL PUBLISH IN A FEW DAYS,

"ECCE HOMO."

By Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.

A GREAT LOVE STORY
IN
SATURDAY NIGHT.
"HAUNTED FOR LIFE;
OR,
THE CURSE OF A BROKEN HEART."
BY
MARY A. DENISON.

One of the most celebrated of American Romance writers, and Author of "The Sealed Door;" "Maggie Bridesworth, or The Miller's Daughter;" "The Blue Vein;" "The Veiled Lady;" "Ada Montgomery," a Story of American Life; "Haunted, or The Mysterious Stranger;" "Chip, the Cave Child;" "Patience Worthington," &c., &c.

In "Haunted for Life," Mrs. DENISON has more than excelled all other romances from her gifted pen. She has given us a thrilling love story, with an intricate and exciting plot, and full of life-like and startling characters. It is a story of absorbing interest from the very beginning, and cannot fail of riveting the deepest attention of the reader.

No one should fail to read
HAUNTED FOR LIFE;
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Now ready in
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THE MEXICAN;
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By JOHN M. DAGNALL, author of "Daisy Swain."

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865–7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
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GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 15—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111⅝	111¾	5-20 C. '65, Jan&July	107⅛	107¼
Coupon, 1881...	111⅝	111¾	5-20 C. '67...	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107¼	107⅝	10-40 Coupon...	101⅜	101⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110½	110⅝	Gold...	139	139⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅛	108¼	June 7.30...	106⅝	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30...	106⅝	106¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, March 14, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 37 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 83 cents DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MISSOURI PAST DUE COUPONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATER CO. BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887. INTEREST COUPONS AND PRINCIPAL PAID BY THE CITY TREASURER OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

These bonds are a first lien on the entire property of the Waterworks now being constructed under an act granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The amount of bonds authorized to be issued is only $400,000, with $800,000 of stock coming in after the bonds. The works are now rapidly progressing toward completion, and it is expected that water will be introduced into the city on or before the 1st of July next. The estimated revenue from water-rents will be from $150,000 to $180,000 a year, of which the city and State pay $28,000 for 20 years; this provides for the whole amount of interest required on the bonds, and is independent of the rents for water received from the citizens of Rochester.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR BY THE PRESENT, ONLY BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTRY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at par, a limited amount of the

BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear *six per cent. interest, payable in gold*, and the principal is *redeemable in gold* in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The whole loan amounts to $800,000, and is secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, Trustee.

The Company is chartered by the State of Maine with a capital of $1,000,000, and the whole authorized issue of bonds is the above amount. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works. It covers every detail at and from the lake and through the city, including the reservoir, and calls for the completion of the works by December next.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city 16 miles.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to

G. T. BONNER & CO.,
No. 20 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL.,
RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon MONDAY, March 23, 1868, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on TUESDAY MORNING, March 24, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1868.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 20th instant at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage, on improved property in Plainfield, N. J., worth double the amount. Address Box No. 163 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier,
Central National Bank, New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

SOUTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. Bonds and Virginia Six Per Cent. Stock for sale low by

MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers,
No. 19 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES, comprising some of the finest works in this country.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 18th, and THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.:

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Jas. M. Hart,
A. Bierstadt,
S. R. Gifford,
K. Van Elton,
Louis Lang,
R. W. Hubbard,
J. F. Cropsey,
W. L. Sonntag,
J. R. Brevoort,
J. G. Brown,
Smillie,
J. W. Casilear,
and others.

FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Just received from Goupil & Co., Paris, by M. Knoedler, comprising many of the finest works in this country, viz.:

Meissonier,
Ed. Frere,
Piassan,
Vautier,
Dubufe,
Merle,
Koek Koek,
Beranger,
Toulemouche,
Eug. Verboeckhoven,
O. Achenbach,
J. Robie,
and others.

The above will be on exhibition on and from Friday, 13th inst., day and evening, until the sale as above.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On THURSDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 409 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. THOS. BRIEN, WHO IS RELINQUISHING THE RETAIL BUSINESS, Consisting of elegant mantel, pier and oval mirrors, richly framed; pier vases, stands and tables; picture frames, engravings, photographs, &c. Also, tables, show-cases, tools, &c., &c., without reserve.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 10 WALKER-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 17, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WALKER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick building, No. 10 Walker-st., north side, 150 feet from West Broadway, sold subject to an agreement to pay for party-wall on east side when used. Lot 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY VALUABLE lots, situated on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, Madison, 3d and 4th avs., 65th, 66th, 67th, 76th, 77th, 85th, 86th, 89th, 90th and 115th sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York.

5TH-AV.—2 lots, s. e. corner 65th-st., opposite Central Park.
MADISON-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner of 65th-st.
MADISON-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner of 66th-st.
4TH-AV.—8 lots, west side, comprising the entire front, between 66th and 67th sts.
3D-AV.—3 lots, west side, between 114th and 115th sts.
65TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.
65TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 95 ft. west of Madison-av.
66TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.
66TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.
66TH-ST.—8 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.
67TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.
76TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 45 feet east of Madison-av.
77TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 45 feet east of Madison-av.
85TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 94 feet west of Av. A.
86TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 97 ft. 9 inch. west of Av. A.
89TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.
90TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.
115TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 65 feet west of 3d-av.

Terms at sale. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF HEIRS of valuable property in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the heirs of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott:

The valuable plot of land, together with the substantial mansion house thereon, situate on Jersey-st., Madison and Jefferson avs., in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott. Jersey-st. is paved with the Belgian pavement and sewered. Madison and Jefferson avs. are also sewered. The main house is two-story and attic, built of brick and stone, has two wings attached, (frame,) two stories high, gas and water in the house. This property has a front on Jersey-st. of 530 feet, and extends back on Madison-av. 329 feet, and on Jefferson-av. over 316 feet; it is located in the most desirable part of the beautiful City of Elizabeth, and is of easy access from New-York; will, if desired, be sold in plots to suit purchasers.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON VANDEWATER-ST. AND 10TH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

VANDEWATER-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick house thereon, situate on the south side of Vandewater-st., west of and near Pearl-st., known as No. 38.

10TH-AV.—4 lots on the east side of 10th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 56th-st.

56TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the north side of 56th-st. 80 feet east of 10th-av. House is high stoop and has gas and water.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOT NO. 27 ROSE-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James Jackson, Esq., Executor:

ROSE-ST.—The lot of land, together with the two-story and attic brick-front house on the front and a frame building and brick stable on the rear thereof, situate on the south side of Rose-st., between Pearl and Frankfort sts., and known as No. 27.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS' HOTEL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins' Hotel," opposite the Albany Steamboat Landing.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF ROOSEVELT AND MADISON STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the German Mission House Association.

ROOSEVELT-ST.—The lot of land, with the two 2½-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Madison and Roosevelt sts., and known as Nos. 35 and 37 Roosevelt-st. Store in the corner building.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON BROADWAY and 131st-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY—One lot on the northeast corner of Broadway and 131st-st. Lot 25x100.

131ST-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 100 feet east of Broadway; each 25x90.10.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 58TH AND 59TH STS., OPPOSITE Central Park, and near Grand Circle at 8th-av. entrance.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 17, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

59TH-ST.—3 lots south side of 59th-st., and about 114 feet 9½ inches from Grand Circle at 8th-av. entrance; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

58TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 95 feet east of Broadway, and directly in the rear of the above; 25x100 feet 5 inches.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE improved real estate, by order of the executors of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased.—BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following desirable property:

22D-ST.—Four three-story brick houses, known as Nos. 120, 122, 124, 126 East 22d-st.

LAURENS-ST.—One lot and building thereon, known as No 137 Laurens-st.

STANTON-ST.—One lot and building thereon, 57 feet easterly of Norfolk-st., and known as No. 143 Stanton-st.

For maps or particulars apply at the office of the Executors' counsel, Messrs. Lockwood & Crosby, No. 133 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 98 MAIDEN-LANE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of THOMAS T. READ, Esq., executor of ROBERT McCOSKRY.

MAIDEN-LANE—The lot of land with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Maiden-lane, a short distance west of Pearl-st., and known as No. 98 Maiden-lane. Lot 22x79.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE store and dwelling on southeast corner of Union and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, at the City salesroom, Court-st., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

Lot 25x87; house 25x50.

Sale positive. Possession May 1. Sixty per cent. on mortgage.

J. R. SMITH, Executor,
No. 283 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
CHANDELIERS, MIRRORS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868,

at 11 o'clock A. M. at the private residence No. 46 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, made to order by Bembe, consisting of elegant gilt and blue satin parlor suite, eight pieces; elegant ebony and gilt inlaid centre table, marble-top and round table, marble-top ebony and ormolu cabinet, two gilt and blue satin reception chairs, two large alabaster vases, ebony and gilt inlaid bookcase, workstand and card-table, one rosewood grand 7-octave piano-forte, one 7-octave piano-forte, Steinway & Sons; carved black walnut buffet, marble-top carved black walnut sideboard, carved black walnut dining-table, black walnut and gilt sofas, arm and side chairs, Turkish chairs, &c.; black walnut and gilt hall-stand, with mirrors; elegant blue satin damask curtains and lace curtains, ebony and gilt cornices, elegant French-plate pier mirrors, ormolu and gilt chandeliers, two carved black walnut single beds eads, black walnut inlaid dressing bureau, side chairs, rocker, lounge and armoire a glace, commodes, washstands, bureaus, &c.; handsome Aubusson, velvet and Brussels carpets, toilet sets, linen window-shades, French china and glassware. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues and permits at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of persons declining housekeeping, and also at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., where they will hold regular weekly sales for the convenience of those preferring to remove their effects.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 16, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Catalina*, from Palermo.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,)
No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF COSTLY AND ATTRACTIVE CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHIC FLORENTINE VIEWS, THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNORI E. ZANNONI & CO., OF FLORENCE.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction on MONDAY, 16th, TUESDAY, 17th, and WEDNESDAY, 18th March, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., one of the most beautiful collections of above goods ever offered at auction in this City. In addition to forty new groups and figures of statuary Carrara marble for parlors, churches and monuments, will be found a large assortment of alabaster and verde di prato statuary, executed in Florence, columns and pedestals, large Etruscan vases and Roman tazzis, antique urns and other vases of entirely new styles and designs for flowers and cards. Also, bronze figures and groups, four and five feet high, for gas and mantel ornaments; eight-and-forty-day clocks, in bronze and gilt, by the best Paris manufacturers. Also, about fifty large photographic views of the principal monuments and statuary of Florence, Pisa, Sienna and other cities of Central Italy. The above will be ready for exhibition MONDAY MORNING, with catalogues, and are particularly worthy of attention.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,
MARCH 17 and 18, at 4 O'CLOCK:

A private collection of VALUABLE BOOKS, OIL-PAINTINGS and AUTOGRAPHS, comprising a great variety of valuable standard works and miscellaneous literature, in the French and English languages, including some books that are very scarce and choice; also a few original oil-paintings, by ancient and modern artists, and a small collection of rare autograph letters, &c., and also two shares in the "New-York Society Library." Catalogues are ready and the articles are on exhibition.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No 94 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., through Wyckoff & Little, Auctioneers, at the City Salesroom, Court-st. Location near Fulton-av., and first class; ten minutes' walk from the ferries; house contains all improvements. Sale positive.

J. R. SMITH, Executor, No. 283 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY — ASSIGNEE'S SALE — J. BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, at No. 242 Broadway, Room No. 6, on MONDAY, March 16, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, certain office furniture, consisting, among other things of desks, tables, chairs, &c.; also one gold watch and chain, one cane, and all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in certain accounts, notes, drafts, and contracts.

JOHN TODD, Assignee.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near the 152d-st. depot, a splendid three-story brick double house, 54x56, with ten lots of ground, 125x200; no finer residence on the island. Also, adjoining the same premises, a genteel two-story frame cottage, with stable and six lots of ground, 75x200. Both in one of the finest neighborhoods on the island.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The two lots and buildings, Nos. 67 and 69 William-st., being the corner of William and Cedar, and next adjoining on William-st.; the dimensions together, 41 feet on William-st., 69 feet on Cedar-st., 51 feet wide in rear, and 70 feet 6 inches on the easterly side; on the lots are two substantial buildings, covering nearly the whole ground, five-stories high, exclusive of basement and under-cellar. There are also vaults under the whole length on each street. At a moderate cost the premises could be fitted for bank, insurance, or other offices. Possession given on the first of May next. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Pine-st., or WILLIAM HENRY, at Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE —West 23d-st., south side, opposite London-terrace; four-story high-stoop house, with two-story extension; lot 24.8 feet by 99 feet deep, or half the depth of lot; house 65 feet deep, including extension; parlor 50 feet deep, extension room whole width; pantries, dumb-waiters and butler's pantry; second floor, 3 rooms deep, with pantries and hall bedroom, water-closets and bath-room; third floor, 4 rooms, pantries, &c., &c.; fourth floor, 4 rooms, &c., &c.; basement, three steps down, with kitchen, laundry with stationary tubs, store-rooms, pantries, &c., &c., &c. J. H. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.; after this week in rooms in *Herald* Building, Broadway.

LOTS ON 50TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—The subscriber has control of several of the best located lots on the Columbia College property, situated upon north side of 50th-st., next 5th-av. These lots are held under long leases from the College on such terms as to render them very desirable; the situation is unsurpassed, on high ground, and surrounded by extensive improvements; it is contemplated to erect on these lots first-class buildings, to be commenced forthwith; two lots are to be disposed of; the width may suit purchasers. Apply to WILLIAM HURRY, at the Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT house at auction, THURSDAY, March 19, No. 271 Lexington-av.; FIRST CLASS; PERFECT ORDER; ELEGANTLY FRESCOED throughout.

Also, same day, No. 158 East 35th-st., near No. 286, brown-stone front HOUSE AND STABLE in rear. Particulars among auction sales in *World* and *Evening Post*, or at

ALLEN & BROWN, Auctioneers,
No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE, BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 23d-st., four-story, high-stoop, brick...	$27,500
West 9th-st., four-story, English basement, b. s. ...	22,000
West 33d-st., four-story, h. s., b. s., French roof...	24,500
West 47th-st., three-story, h. s., b. s. ...	25,000
East 14th-st., four-story, h. s., brick...	26,000
East 58th-st., three-story, h. s., b. s. ...	20,000
East 28th-st., four-story, h. s., b. s. ...	28,000
East 62d-st., three-story, h. s., b. s. ...	11,000

And large number of other houses desirably located.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—LARGE PLOT OF GROUND ON Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 516, 25x100 with 100x100 in the rear and buildings thereon. Will be sold if applied for immediately. Inquire at No. 33 Chambers-st. Also, the lease of No. 514, next door, 25x100. Possession of the whole the 1st of May.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA WELL-BUILT three-story high-stoop brown-stone house 21.6x45x100; all modern improvements; most thorough order throughout, $22,500; $10,000 cash, if sold immediately. Apply to owner on premises, No. 225 49th-st., near Broadway, or at his office, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 6.

HARLEM—FOUR NEW HOUSES FOR SALE on the north side of 124th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; all the modern improvements; street sewered. Apply to SAMUEL B. KENYON, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st., or GEO. VAN BRUNT, Builder, on the premises.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 16.8x45; all improvements; most perfect order; No. 226 47th-st., near Broadway; price and terms reasonable if sold immediately. No. 149 West 46th-st., before 11 o'clock of the 5th prox.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC high-stoop house No. 3 Rutgers-place; lot 26x120, house 26x52; built by days' work in the best manner; price $16,000. Apply on the premises, or to WM. E. HOXIE, No. 27 Wall-st. Can be seen at any time.

BUILDING SITE NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR Sale.—The 80 years' lease of a superior site, 25x100, on the north side of West 48th-st., near 5th-av.; subject to a low ground rent. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.; leasehold, $165 ground rent; 25x100; two-story brick, with alley to rear; price $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, well built, 20x56, No. 55 West 52d-st., $35,000. Inquire of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TENEMENTS, four-story brick houses, with stores; price, $17,500; terms easy. Inquire of OWNER, No. 509 West 38th-st., after P. M.

A FINE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house, 16.8x55, all improvements, best of order; 13,500; terms to suit. Inquire on premises, No. 58 East 41st-st., 4th and Madison avs.

HARLEM LOT FOR SALE, IN 126TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of A. CUMMINGS, corner 30th-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH side of 60th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 60x100. Inquire of G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, under authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains interred in their cemetery, bounded by Houston, Forsyth and Eldridge sts., to Cypress Hill Cemetery, commencing about the 16th of March next. Persons having friends interred therein, and who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply on or before that date at the Treasurer's office of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE BLOCK from the Grand Plaza or entrance to Prospect Park, an elegant three-story basement and high-stoop Philadelphia brick house, containing 17 rooms, and having all the modern improvements, thoroughly fitted up by days' work; it is elegantly frescoed and painted, and is in complete order; price $15,500; or with a connecting rear lot, $18,000. Address COLL J. TURNER, No. 8 Broad-st., or Box No. 5,145 Post-office, New-York.

AT BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, paved, sewered, gas and water; located in the centre of the City; will be sold for $1,000 cash, and $500 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 SOUTH 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house three story, 22.6x44, in thorough repair, with all modern improvements; lot 145 feet deep, filled with grapevines and garden flowers. W. M. RAYMOND, No. 348 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS three-story high-basement brick and brown-stone house, near Atlantic-st.; good neighborhood; not far from ferries. Apply at Room No. 2, No. 13 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, in Claremont, N. J., within 40 minutes of Wall-st. by Central Railroad; 21 trains per day; also accessible by horse cars from Jersey City; modern house; two stories, besides fine cellar and attic; French roof; bath; water; Furnace; grounds comprise 10 city lots; plenty fine fruit and shrubbery; new stable; all in excellent condition; price $17,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,

Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

FOR SALE—AT CLINTON PLACE, N. J., three miles from station at Newark, N. J., a farm of fifteen acres, in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, with two living streams of pure spring water passing through it; a good frame house filled in with brick, containing ten rooms; marble mantels in parlors, and heated by furnace; large quantities of fruit of all kinds, with evergreen and shade trees. This place is on high ground, with magnificent views of Staten Island, the Kills, Newark Bay, and lower country between. Horse-cars from station at Newark pass near the place, with plank-walk to the same; two large barns, carriage-house, &c.; taxes light. Price $15,000. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., N. Y.

$10,500.—MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, N. J., 1½ miles from the depot, with level road; 17 acres of land with two dwellings; also a good flouring mill, with three run of burs; also Plaster mill and saw mill; corn cracker in flouring mill; all in good running order. Water-power unsurpassed, and in as good a farming community as can be found in the State; the location being near the depot, and within two miles of "Schooley's Mountain Spring." Possession given immediately, and terms easy.

J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

N. B.—After this week in *Herald* building, on Broadway, N. Y.

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150 FINE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY for sale, including some of the most desirable farms in the State; river fronts, villa sites and pleasant houses in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Just offered, within the city limits of Rahway, a small house with two acres of ground, covered with grafted fruit-trees and every variety of berries; the strawberry lot afforded more than one hundred quarts per day for five weeks last year of the choicest fruit in the market.

J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements; farmhouse, barn, grapehouse, greenhouse and icehouse filled, with all other necessary out-buildings. The buildings and ground are in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF 18 ACRES FOR SALE, on the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water and furnace, convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN A CHOICE LOCATION IN the village of Mount Vernon, a first-rate house with about half an acre of ground; house has parlor on one side, dining-room and kitchen on the other, five bedrooms on second floor, two in attic, dry cellar; splendid well of water; price $9,000; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, No. 150 Bowery, New-York, or on the premises, corner 4th-st. and 4th-av., Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF THOS. Webb, at Highland Falls, Orange County, formerly known as Mrs. Webb's boarding-house, one and a half miles from West Point, and about five minutes' walk to the steamboat landing; the house contains 17 rooms, near two acres of land, with a good supply of choice fruit, barn and outbuildings on the place. For further information apply to J. WEBB, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, with nine acres of land, at Black Rock, Conn., containing twelve rooms, with a fine view of Long Island Sound, surrounded with apples, pears and small fruits; a fine, salubrious location; well arranged for a comfortable and pleasant home. Inquire by letter or personally on the premises of Mrs. WILLIAM HALL.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. —$800.—Plots of two acres, equal to 35 City lots, on Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour in New-Jersey; will furnish pasturage for cow, range for poultry, and ½ acre fruit and vegetable garden; also, desirable residences. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 240 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASantly located place in Flushing, within an hour's ride of the City; the house contains ten rooms; and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE MOST DESIRABLE PORtions of Staten Island—all convenient for business men—10 very desirable residences, with ½ to 14 acres of land; all in good order; prices from $1,700 to $8,000. Inquire of W. T. ELLIOTT, Tottenville, Staten Island, and No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 32.

LOW-PRICED HOUSES ON STATEN Island for sale, by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

Eltingville, cottage and half acre ground...	$4,000
Tottenville, cottage, ground 7x160...	3,500
Gifford's, cottage and three acres ground...	7,000
Clifton, cottage on the shore, near landing...	5,000

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT STAMFORD, Conn.—The house and large lot of land on South-st., near the Park, five minutes' walk from depot; good carriage-house; choice apples, pears, cherries, &c. If not sold will be rented. Apply to L. H. HOLMES, No. 77 Cedar-st., or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, at Westport, Conn.; price, $3,500. Apply to ALVA GRAY, Esq., Westport, or A. HANFORD, No. 34 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ROSEVILLE, N. J., 9 MILES from New-York, M. and E. R. R., a first-class house, in complete order, containing 13 rooms; nearly half acre of land with fruit. C. L. SMITH, 42 Park-place.

ORANGE COUNTY AND OTHER FARMS FOR SALE—One, 106 acres choice land; good buildings; with 16 cows, horses, &c. Price $8,500. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ATTRACTIVE homes in most of the towns near this City, from $1,500 up to $25,000. Call on JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

HOUSE AND SIXTEEN LOTS FOR sale, near Morrisania depot. Inquire at Printing Office, No. 50 East 26th-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—BY TWO ADULTS, A small house, English basement preferred, not above 34th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; a liberal price paid; best of references given. Address Box No. 4,029 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE (seven or eight rooms) in a good locality, not too far up town. Address, stating rent, &c., W. H. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE below 30th-st., in good neighborhood; rent $1,300 or $1,400. Address, with particulars, H. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, CENTRALLY located, wanted for a private family on 1st May, for one year; will pay $250 to $300 per month. Address HOUSE, Box No. 5,039 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY 1ST OF MAY, A SECOND floor, consisting of three rooms, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping for two persons. Address, stating terms and location, G., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL HOUSE, ENGlish basement preferred; not above 34th-st. Address box No. 1,232 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 67.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. A. MUXTON, Secretary.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.,
OPPOSITE THE PARK,
TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY:

A fine mansion, replete with all modern improvements, completely furnished, together with garden, stable and carriage-house; located in the most fashionable part of the city; 35 minutes from Wall-st.

For particulars apply to

FREDK. A. PETERSEN, Architect,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A large house in University-place...	$4,200
A handsome house in 22d-st., near 8th-av...	2,750
Brown-stone house in 25th-st., near 4th-av...	2,600
Furnished house in 15th-st., near Union-square...	4,000
Country seat, Todt Hill, Staten Island...	3,600

VAN ZANDT BROTHERS, No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE TO A PRIVATE FAMILY.—One of the most elegant places in the vicinity of New-York, beautifully located, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot, fine Gothic style house, two-story and attic, 70x75 feet, completely and well furnished; carriage-house, barn, stable, icehouse (filled.) and other outbuildings, all in complete repair; and there are about 50 acres, of which 20 acres are in a beautiful grove, and large orchard of choice fruit. The grounds around the house are very tastefully laid out in lawn, gravel walks and drives, flower garden, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A GRASS FARM OF 120 ACRES, good buildings, ¼ mile from railroad, near Norwalk, Conn.

A 2-story cottage, 10 rooms, in good order, ½ acre land in fruit and grass, near Darien Depot, Conn.

A store and floor above of 4 rooms, on Newark Plank-road, South Bergen, 20 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry, near horse railroad.

Lower story of well-lighted manufactory, 24x75 feet, No. 16 Wayne-st., near Cortlandt-st. Ferry, Jersey City.

J. G. REED,
With Great Western Life Insurance Company.
No. 20 Nassau-st.

AN ELEGANT (FURNISHED) COUNTRY residence to be rented for one or two years, with 50 acres of very valuable land; the house is a three-story brick, with all the modern improvements complete, and is situated half a mile south of Geneva, N. Y., immediately on the shore of Seneca Lake; the grounds about the house are laid out and filled with shrubbery and flowers; there is a deer park, spacious stables, boat-house, a bath-house and an icehouse, (filled,) a tenant-house, barns, &c., on the place; it was formerly the residence of George E. Stone, banker, No. 50 Wall-st.; possession given April, or before, if necessary. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND—HOUSES TO LET, BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

UNFURNISHED—On line of railroad, $300, $500 and $900 per year. Tompkinsville—$800, $900, $1,000 and $2,000 per year. Clifton—$1,200 and $1,500 per year. Elm Park—$300 per year.

Furnished houses at Clifton, Tompkinsville, Castleton Heights and other desirable locations on the island, among which are several choice country seats at $1,000, $2,000 per annum and upward.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, beautiful Summer residence, delightfully situated, commanding extensive water and land view; necessary outbuildings; everything in order; four acres; all kinds fruits, shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c.; one hour and half from City; fifteen minutes from steamboat landing, communication several times daily. Apply at No. 9 West 29th-st., between 8 and 10 A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M., or ROSE, BALDWIN & ROSE, No. 29 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, AT FORDham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds, large and commodious house with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, garden-house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot on Harlem Railroad, and quarter of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN 1ST-PLACE, SOUTH BROOKLYN, a fine four-story, marble front dwelling, with all the modern improvements, to a genteel family that will board the owner and family (five adults,) with the privilege of taking more boarders. Apply to STELL D. VOORHEES, corner of Court and Sackett sts., Brooklyn, or WM. McKEAGE, No. 27 Tompkins-st., foot of Delancey-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND frescoed house, No. 11 West 2d-st., to a private family only. The house is 28x65; lot 100 feet. The furniture is from the establishments of Marcot & Roux. Will be leased from one to three years; rent $550 per month. Apply to ED. BINSSE, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BLOOMINGDALE.—TO LET—THE COUNTRY seat and five acres, beautifully situated on Hudson River at 92d-st., foot of lane opposite Elm-park, now occupied by T. W. Bayard, Esq. Inquire of R. L. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 18 East 22d-st., or G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 51 Wall-st.

FORT WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Furnished and unfurnished houses to let in these most desirable localities, ranging from $900 to $5,000 per annum; also for sale several large plots, besides several elegant country seats. ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop and basement sub-cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements, located No. 239 East 30th-st.; two large mirrors let with the house. Apply as above from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A pleasant house, high stoop, thoroughly furnished and in good order, will be let to a small private family; price, $375 per month. Apply at the office of STRONG & HIBBARD, No. 8 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A COUNTRY PLACE with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights, No. 63 Remsen-st., from May 1; in good order and completely furnished: lowest rent, $3,000. Apply to

SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD,
Nos. 80 and 82 White-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT at $1,300, $1,700, $1,800 and upward per annum; also, furnished houses in desirable locations from $200 to $700 per month.

PARKER, YOUNG & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A STRICTLY PRIvate family, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, between 16th and 23d sts. and 5th and 6th avs.; rent $500 per month, in advance. For particulars, apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 36 Broad-st., Room No. 37.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 21 5th-av., s. e. corner of 9th-st.; in perfect order throughout, elegantly frescoed and papered. Apply to H. B. RENWICK, No. 17 East 9th-st., between 9½ and 10 A. M.

TO LET—THE STORE ON FULTON-AV., NEAR St. Felix-st., now occupied by D. Maguire as a dry goods-store; also two fine stores on Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—A 32 FOOT HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place; 75 feet deep; on first floor 23 rooms; parlors 22 feet wide; suitable for club business or boarding-house. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, PLEASANTLY situated at Oscawana Lake, near Peekskill; 11 rooms; rent $100 per month. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—CONSISTING of lower part and part of upper part of house No. 260 West 36th-st., near 8th-av. Inquire of Mrs. ARBUCKLE, after 2 P. M. Rent $80 per month.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 111 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. In perfect order. For permit apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, WITH FRONT basement, with bedroom up-stairs, on a respectable block of the 7th Ward, rent $600; Americans preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AT No. 876 Broadway, on second floor, over a store, three unfurnished front rooms; rent $40 per month. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

BLEECKER-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE—THE large four-story house No. 125 Bleecker-st., near Wooster; has large parlors well adapted for any business purpose. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An extra large and very desirable store, about 30 by 95 feet, fronting on Astor-place and 8th-st., and near Broadway. Apply to LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall.

CANAL-ST. STORE TO LET—NO. 373, NEXT the corner of Laurens. Inquire of Mr. HODGKINS, No. 34 East 51st-st., before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS OFfice, suitable for steamboat or steamship company, at No. 229 West-st. Inquire on the premises, or of J. A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.

STORES AND HOUSES TO LET.—STORES Nos. 25 and 27 Cedar-st.; houses Nos. 14 and 19 St. Mark's-place. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A GROcery store, on a prominent corner of 3d-av. Apply to S. B. KENYON, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank; an insurance or advertising agent preferred.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.

A choice small stock of Ladies' Trimmings and Fancy Goods for sale, having an excellent custom and in a good location on Fulton-av., Brooklyn. No bad stock on hand and no fixtures to buy. Reasons for selling: The owner being engaged in public business. Address FRANCISCO, No. 11 Wall-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Five-story brick, well built, with four lots attached, in centre of city; terms very reasonable.

NORWAY IRON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE BOOK and stationery store No. 11 Bible House, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; is willing to go out by week or month; is a Protestant, and has good City references. Call at No. 211 7th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting; all kinds of finery; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN American Protestant woman in a small family that is going in the country for the Summer; in a Christian family preferred; would be willing to assist with the ironing; can give the best of reference. Address E. S., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady, or would travel with a family going to Europe; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is also a good baker; no objection to the coarse washing; very best City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 377 Madison-st., between Jackson and Scammel sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a Scotch Protestant young woman, with a good reference; cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, operate on a machine, &c.; will go to the country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman, with five years' City reference from her last place; City or country; is a thorough cook, meats, games, pastry, creams, jellies, bone, lard, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook and assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at GINTY'S, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as a thorough competent cook; can cook in the French as well as English style, both meats, soups and pastry; or would go as pastry cook in a hotel; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread; or would do general housework in the City or Country; good City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO CAN CUT AND fit ladies' and children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, work by the day or week or at her residence. Apply at No. 398 7th-av.; ring the top bell.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, who understands the care of milk and the making of butter, a situation in the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best of City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good plain cook; would do plain washing in a private family, or cooking alone in a nice private boarding-house; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at 108 West 40th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; can do plain sewing; would go into the country; has lived in her former place for four years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, washer and ironer, a situation; has the best of City recommendations as to character and capability; is not afraid of work; wages $12. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Call for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of meats, poultry and game, and different kinds of desserts. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT ENGlish Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART, WILLING GIRL, A situation as general houseworker in City or country; is a good washer and ironer; wages $10. Apply in Office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; best references. No. 46 West 30th-st., over the stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; can bone and lard; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference; go a short distance in the country. No. 132 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse, or would travel with a lady as nurse; best of City references; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 433 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young English woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; City or country; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as nurse and plain sewer; is 17 years of age, and has never lived out. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 3d-av., rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day or would take in work; dresses and cloaks made at the shortest notice, and moderate charges; best of City reference. No. 291 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small boys, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A CULTIVATED YOUNG GENtleman, (Protestant,) who has studied farming, a situation as manager or overseer of a farm. Has been a resident of this country for eighteen months, and can furnish first-class references. Address R. B., Box No. 5,462 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man having no children, who thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables and lawns; ten years' reference; any gentleman wishing the same may address E. D. LARKIN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A competent married man with a small family; his wife is a good dairy woman; can give the best references as to honesty, capability, &c. Address FARMER, Jericho, L. I., or inquire of Walter R. T. Jones, Esq., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; thoroughly understands it in all its branches, flowers, fruit, vegetables and lawn; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references can be given. Address T. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a steady, sober man; understands driving and the care of horses; is thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference from former employer. Address J.K., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and first-class driver, and is thoroughly acquainted in this City and vicinity; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 180 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BODY SERvant, by a Protestant young man, to a gentleman or family going to California; has the best of City reference. Call at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married Englishman; no family; understands greenhouse flowers and vegetables; City references. Apply to R. R., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, NO incumbrance, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man, a Protestant; has got the best of City references; no objection to go in the country. Address ROBERT, No. 900 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best of City and country reference. Address M. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of reference given from his last place. Address S. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a steady respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference as to capability and honesty. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's stable; can refer to responsible parties, also to last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VEGETABLE GARDENER and coachman a situation; can milk and is not afraid of work. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address M. C. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot house, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees, farming in all its branches; is a first-rate market gardener for vegetables; is 20 years in this country; can take charge of any gentleman's place; can come well recommended from his last employer, where he was in the above capacity. Can be seen at Mr. Griffin's seed-store, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, with a wife and one child; has the best of reference; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies and flower ground; has good experience in planting and the management of fruit trees of every kind; is also a good vegetable gardener. Call or address JOHN SEXTON, at J. M. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, on to-day, (Saturday.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place, by a very responsible and experienced man, from the north of Ireland, and of Protestant principles; is a good groom and driver; fully equal to the charge of kitchen garden, &c.; wants a place with a cottage for his wife; no children; refers to his last employer, with whom he has been three years. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober, industrious young man; thoroughly understands his business and gardening; is willing to assist and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference as to character, capability, &c. Address M. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man with a very small family; any gentleman requiring the service of a first-class gardener and florist can hear of a very desirable man by calling on J. S. CRONISE, Esq., of the banking-house of P. Hayden & Co. Address FLORIST, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A situation as a vegetable gardener, and is thoroughly competent to take care of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and driving; has the best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience; is thoroughly qualified; understands the management and care of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER ONLY by a man fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; his wife could take charge of dairy to save trouble; no other place accepted; are Protestants and no incumbrance. Address O. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the care of hothouses, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, pleasure grounds, the management of fruit trees and vegetable garden. Address J. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man who understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c., thoroughly; no objection to be useful, if required. Can give good reference from first-class City families. Address S. J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a middle-aged Protestant man; long experience in this country and England; any gentleman keeping a good stock of horses will find a first-class man; the best of City reference. Call or address, for one week, H. M., No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND USEful man, with the best of reference, a situation in City or country; is a competent hand over horses, a good family gardener and perfectly willing to do all in his power for the interest of his employer. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, with small family; is an excellent florist, and understands keeping a place neat and in good order; is also a good vegetable gardener. Address E. J. C., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN'S groom or an assistant to a gardener, by a single man; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARrived from Europe, a situation as first-class butler; excellent references; is a strict teetotaler; will be found willing and obliging. Address B. B., 12 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, (Scotchman;) is a good plain gardener; used to farm work; understands the care of horses, cows and poultry. Address S. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man, in a private family; best of City reference. Address for two days, to No. 2 East 21st-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, a situation in a gentleman's family as coachman; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 337 East 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED — BY A PROTESTANT MAN A situation as waiter in a private family; has the best City reference. Call or address W. B., waiter, book-stationery, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call on L. G., at corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has been in good places and fully understands the business. Address W. W., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN who understands the paper-hanging and upholstery business. Also, a young man to learn the business. One or two upholsterers wanted. Apply to W. & H. MUMFORD, 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED, A MAN who understands paper-making in all its branches, to take charge of a finishing-room in a paper mill; none but first-class men need apply to H. V. BUTLER & SON, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COOK AND NURSE, BOTH Protestants, English or German preferred, to go with a lady and two children on a farm in Missouri. Apply at No. 98 Madison-av., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS ARE wanted immediately to fill places now vacant, at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and girls for housework.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING and washing and ironing of a small family; good City reference required. Apply from 9 to 3 o'clock at No. 221 West 11th-st.

SOMETHING TO DO.—YOUNG MEN AND others, may find it pleasant and profitable to sell our new and popular books. Liberal discount given by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AS FOREMAN, A MAN WHO HAS had experience in corroding white lead by the old method. Address ALBERT, Post-office Station B, New-York City.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER; a single man. Address, stating qualifications and wages wanted, Box No. 780 New-York Post-office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE DESIRE SE placir dans une bonne famille, comme governante d'un enfant ou deux pas trap jeune. No. 1,271 Broadway, in the store.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, }
NO. 19 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 69, }
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868. }

The trustees of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½c. (three and one-half cents,) per share, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable as above on and after the 17th instant.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY }
COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURG, March 14, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. W. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.

At the same meeting Mr. William B. Flowery was appointed Secretary.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family by a gentleman, wife and one child six years of age, with parlor and bedroom on second story of a house well located, with private table. Address J. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for three days, stating location and terms.

NO. 165 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board, at reasonable terms; private table if desired; no moving in May.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST 11TH-st. have two handsomely furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen. Address B. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A SMALL PRIvate family has two or three nicely-furnished rooms to let without board; neighborhood good; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen only, at No. 79 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large room on second floor, at $15 per week, for two. No. 260 West 11th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 128 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
EUROPE...........ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves............WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 22

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage.........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY....Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY, April 11

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)....WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN.........WEDNESDAY, April 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA.........March 26
PALMYRA........April 9

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.

BELLONA, March 21. | WM. PENN, April 18.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.

For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
No. 54 South-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA will leave SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY.......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN.............Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
GENERAL MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 P. M. as follows:

MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, March 21.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 28.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY

New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 21
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 28

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, March 17, CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received until FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR FERNANDINA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.

The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
will sail for Fernandina on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

Through bills of lading signed to points in the interior, Jacksonville, and all places on the St. John's River. Superior passenger accommodations.

For passage or freight apply to
FLORIDA RAILROAD CO.,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, SATURDAY, March 14,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 20,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217 on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHEGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.
Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, March 21, 1868, for the construction of sewers in the following locations, to wit:

Specification No. 1.—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branch in 61st-st. Specification No. 2.—In 92d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with branch in 3d-av. Specification No. 3.—In Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck sts., between Broome and Delancy sts.; in Pitt and Sheriff sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Stanton and Houston sts. Specification No. 4.—Sewers in 4th-av., from 49th-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 5th-av.; and in Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Specification No. 5.—Sewer in 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification No. 6.—Sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts.; and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs. Specification No. 7.—Sewer in 72d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Specification No. 8.—In Washington-st., between Charlton and King sts.; in Hudson-st., between King and Clarkson sts.; in Dominick-st., between Clark and Varick sts.; and in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. Specification No. 9.—In 58th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; and Specification No. 10.—In 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The plans for the above sewers may be seen and specifications and forms for proposals obtained at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, } NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 11, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York Harbor as may be directed:

460,000 (four hundred and sixty thousand) pounds of good merchantable oats,

575,000 (five hundred and seventy-five thousand) pounds of good merchantable Timothy hay,

For shipment to South Carolina, subject to inspection by an Officer of this Department.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Oats and Hay," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Qmr.-Gen.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEVI CHAPMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN LIVINGSTON WOOLSEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 14, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB KATZ, AARON WEINER and EMANUEL WEINER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jacob Katz, Aaron Weiner & Emanuel Weiner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
Messenger.
MARCH 14, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE UPON CREDITOR'S PETITION.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, business corporation, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—Upon filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered, that the said the Washington Marine Insurance Company, business corporation, do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court Rooms, No. 39 Chambers-st., in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, and district aforesaid, on the 21st day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and, it is further ordered, that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on the President of said Company, or on the Secretary thereof, by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for the appearance of said Company; and also that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on Cornelius K. Garrison, in said petition named, by delivering the same to him personally, at least five days previous to said last named day.

Witness the honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City [L. S.] of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.
GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.—In Bankruptcy.—Upon reading and filing the order to show cause heretofore granted in the said matter, and proof of service thereof in the manner required therein, and after hearing counsel thereon, it is ordered, that the return day of said order to show cause be and the same is hereby adjourned until Saturday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that service of said order be made by publication thereof in the New-York *Daily Times* and in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, on Monday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, substituting in said published order to show cause the return day hereby ordered for the day originally directed.

Witness the honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of [L. S.] said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB D. MILLS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES K. PLACE and JAMES D. SPARKMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEOPOLD LANG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN E. RATHBUN and ROBERT H. RATHBUN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH T. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 16 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY IDE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 16 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE F. SHEPHERD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 16, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS P. C. SPENCER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas P. C. Spencer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1868.
mh16-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN GREENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nathan Greenbaum, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; that the 9th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M. instant, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated the 12th day of March, 1868.
mh16-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HIGGINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Higgins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh16-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EVERETT CLAPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Everett Clapp, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868.
WM. H. WATERBURY, Assignee,
mh16-law3wM* No. 167 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HATCH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles B. Hatch, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK,
mh16-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Bennett, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.
mh9-law3wM* ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMSON L. ROTHSCHILD and NATHAN BACHMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROLAND S. DOTY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 15, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GAYLORD WELLS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Gaylord Wells, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1868.
mh9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN L. RANNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Martin L. Ranney, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1868.
mh9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS L. DEMAREST, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nicholas L. Demarest, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1868.
mh9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS BENNETT, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by an order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, March 6, 1868.
mh9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss:—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas C. Goetchius, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. KENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry F. Kent, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 690.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. DORMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Dorman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WEYHAUSEN and PHILIP FREYTAG, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Weyhausen, of the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and Philip Freytag of the City, County and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
HENRY MORRISON, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SHERMAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 16th day of March, A. D. 1868.
mh16-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WOOD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 16th day of March, A. D. 1868.
mh16-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WOOD, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Wood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh2-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO TREADWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alonzo Treadwell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JAMES G. WHITE, Assignee,
mh9-law3wM* No. 243 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of Joseph W. Bartlett, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES MILLER,
JOSEPH SHADLER,
mh9-law3wM* Assignees.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE for renewal of Certificate No. 2,841 for one share Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy and Transportation Company Stock, lost March 18, 1866.
WM. R. FLYNN.
Dated Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 10, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST.

Positively only week of the
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 16,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH, Mme. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance,) Sigs. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, NICOLAO, &c.

WEDNESDAY—Only night of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

FRIDAY—Last night of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

SATURDAY, 21st—Grand Farewell Matinee, at 1 P. M.,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the season the grand romantic symphony, entitled the "Sailor's Dream," composed by Sig. P. Brignoli, will be performed under the composer's direction.

Seats for either of the three last nights at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

THURSDAY—ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, in Brooklyn Academy.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NINTH AND LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MONDAY, March 16.
First appearance of Mme. AGATHA STATES.
ERNANI.

ELVIRA..........Mme. AGATHA STATES
ERNANI..........Signor PANCANI
CARLO QUINTO....Signor BELLINI
DON SYLVA.......Signor ANTONUCCI

Tickets for sale at Brooklyn Academy of Music, and in New-York at No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.

Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that arrangements having been made for the production of LA BELLE HELENE, it will be impossible to extend the representations of the GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN beyond the next week. It will be given for the ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH TIME, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, and will be continued EVERY EVENING except Saturday.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE NEXT SATURDAY.
M. LA ROCHE'S BENEFIT SATURDAY EVENING.
L'AVENTURIERE and LA GRAMMAIRE.
SATURDAY EVENING next, GRAND DUCHESS AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.

MONDAY EVENING, March 16, will be presented TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. Act 1st.—The Inebriate. Act 2d.—The Drunkard's Child. Act 3d.—Delirium. Act 4th.—Death of the Drunkard's Child. Act 5th.—A drunkard no longer; that is o'er. Free, disenthralled, I stand a man once more. WEDNESDAY—Matinee at 2 o'clock. TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

STEINWAY HALL.

SIXTH GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT.
THURSDAY, MARCH 19,
Mendelssohn's greatest work,
ELIJAH,
with the following eminent artists:
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. EMELINE REED,
Mrs. E. H. JANES,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. T. H. SCOTT,
Mr. HENRY TUCKER.
GRAND CHORUS OF 300 VOICES.
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

LECTURE BY

HON. HORACE GREELEY,

On TEMPERANCE AND SINGING, THIS EVENING, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Merk goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The performance will commence at ten minutes before 8 precisely. Seats are secured until the end of the first act, which terminates at five minutes past 8. It is hoped that this notice will prevent disappointment and loss of seats.

ROSEDALE

will be acted
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:

MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.

Doors open at 7½.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS!
First Week in America of
MR. H. B. WILLIAMS,
THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS.
Engaged in London expressly for the New-York Circus.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU,
And the entire force of
DARING RIDERS AND ACROBATS
Comprised in the Unequaled New-York Circus Troupe,
IN BRILLIANTLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.

Ole Bull has the honor to announce that he will give his
FIRST GRAND CONCERTS
in New-York on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 20, and a
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, March 21,
Assisted by eminent artists.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

The sale of reserved seats will commence at Steinway Hall on Saturday, March 14, at 9 A. M. Tickets and seats for sale also at Schirmer's music-store, and at No. 112 Broadway.

Full particulars in future announcements.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

A GRAND CONCERT

Will be given, under the direction of
MR. HENRY EYRE BROWNE,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868,
commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.,
for the benefit of the
SHELTERING ARMS.

The following
CELEBRATED ARTISTS WILL PERFORM:
MISS LIZZIE ALLEN, } Soprani.
MISS MARIA SOMERVILLE, }
MR. WALSH, Violinist.
MR. HENRY VON GUDERA, Pianist.
MR. HENRY EYRE BROWNE,
Organist and Conductor.
ADMISSION FREE.
A COLLECTION WILL BE TAKEN UP.
MR. THOMAS D. CROWE, Agent.
MUSIC BY H. VON GUDERA'S ORCHESTRA.

PACKER INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.

FRANCE SINCE 1848, ITALY, GERMANY, NAPOLEON, BISMARCK.
OPENING LECTURE, MONDAY EVENING, March 16, by ALONZO TRIPP.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS: (WITH music.) THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, large Hall Cooper Union: Mrs. Jenny E. Garrison, Miss J. C. Clarke, Mrs. J. E. Frobisher, Miss Minnie Barton, Prof. Ames Spencer, Messrs. Augustus Waters, J. L. Northam, D. F. Dimon, W. L. Ormsby, Jr., and others. ADMISSION ONLY 10 CTS. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; McFarland's, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.; Hastie's, Broadway; W. K. Wood, No. 1,197 Broadway; J. E. Fox, Room No. 18 Cooper Union and at the door on the evening.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 17, at 8 o'clock.

Prof. GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE will read a *Memorial of Peter Force.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

ALL GERMAN LABORERS WHO WISH to join the German Laborers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend their meetings, held the first THURSDAY of every month, at No. 419 West 39th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
Per order.
JOHN ECKERT, President.
JAMES HARTMANN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from 1st-avenue to East River.

2. For building sewers in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

3. For building sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

4. For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1. Both sides of Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from First-avenue to the East River; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth-street.

2. Both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; also, both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; also, the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, from Second to Fourth avenues; also, both sides of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to New-avenue, east, and both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the east side of New-avenue, east, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to one Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

3. All the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-ninth and Ninety-third streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues: also all the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth streets, and Fourth-avenue and the East River.

4. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 10, 1868. }

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ALFRED H. SHARROTT, Lanah Ann Anderson and John Anderson, her husband, plaintiffs, against Hannah Fitzgerald, Dinah Cannon, Margaret J. Swaim, Martha Housman, Lanah Sharrott, Washington Sharrott and Mary E. Applegate, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the Village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Jan. 28, 1868.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, on the 30th day of January, 1868.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
feb4-law6wTu*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

SPLENDID AND OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH
Of G. L. Fox's Grotesque New Pantomime,
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

G. L. FOX....................as....................CLOWN.

The quaintest, prettiest and most attractive jumble of Fun, Beauty and Grace ever given in America. It so far exceeds all comparison, is so unlike anything yet presented, that it is
"ITSELF ITS ONLY PARALLEL."

MLLE. SANGALLI, | Crowded Houses.
BETTY RIGL, | No Standing Room.
MLLE. LEAH, | Throngs Turned Away.
(First appearance in New-York,) in | A Popular Excitement.
GRAND BALLET. | An Uproarious Hit.

THE GREATEST PANTOMIME YET PRODUCED.
THE BEST DANCERS. | RICHEST FUN.
PRETTIEST MUSIC. | NEATEST ILLUSIONS.
CHEERIEST HUMOR. | HANDSOMEST SCENERY.

Hundreds nightly find themselves unable to secure even standing room. It costs nothing extra to secure seats, and many vexatious disappointments and delays may be thus avoided. Carriages should be ordered by 10:30 o'clock.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
FIRST DRAMATIC STAR AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
Commencing THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 16,
AS TOPSEY,
In UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Supported by a full and well-selected company.

During this engagement Miss LOTTA will appear in several new characters, songs and dances.

Seats can be secured for any of Miss Lotta's performances at the Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

SCALE OF PRICES;
Admission 75 cents; secured seats 50 cents extra.
Family Circle 50 cents.
Balcony boxes $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY

THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA.
HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
WITH THE MOST CRITICAL OF AUDIENCES
To witness the
GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868,
will be presented for the 6th time,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND
PARISIENNE-BALLET TROUPE.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
The piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR.
Unapproachable in grandeur, beauty and detail.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents.

Worrell Sisters, Managers. M. L. Finch, Business Manager. MONDAY, and every evening during the week, will be presented for the first time in New-York, Col. T. Fitzgerald's new sensational drama in five acts, now being successfully performed in four cities, and entitled LIGHT AT LAST; OR THE SHADOW ON THE CASEMENT. The accomplished actress, Miss Kate Reignolds, having been specially reëngaged to personate the heroine, Catharine Fairlawn, supported by a star company, including G. G. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, H. C. Ryner, Harry Hawk, Mesdames Wright, Davy, Logan, Lingard and many other prominent auxiliaries of acknowledged celebrity. New scenery, new mechanical effects. The piece abounds in startling situations, and the plot cannot fail to deeply interest the most indifferent witness of the play. LIGHT AT LAST matinee on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. At night, curtain at 8 o'clock.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK OF SAM.
LAST WEEK OF CHANFRAU AS SAM.
LAST WEEK OF PARSLOE AS DICK.
THE SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS AND BRILLIANT MOUNTINGS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF CHANFRAU AND SAM.
SATURDAY—LAST SAM MATINEE.
MONDAY—CHANFRAU IN A NEW COMEDY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last week of Miss KATE FISHER. THREE FAST MEN OF NEW-YORK. GREAT FEMALE MINSTREL TROUPE. HONEST JOE THE MILKMAN. Great Entertainment for the EVENING of ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE PILGRIM

Will exhibit MONDAY P. M. at 2 and 8 o'clock.

The Catholics take the house for Tuesday, the Last Day.

Corner 15th-st. and Broadway,
BUNYAN HALL.

NOTICE.—THE MARINE TEMPERANCE SOciety will celebrate its thirty-fifth anniversary in the Port Society's Mariners' Church, at corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will be on hand. The public are invited to attend.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS.,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.

Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

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20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, NO. 8 Union-square.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 247 (old No. 171) East 35th-st., New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES, ALSO NERVOUS and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured by Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultations strictly private and confidential.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 190 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular free by first post.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Elevation of Mr. Disraeli—His Ability and Sharpness in Debate—His Views on the American Question—Educational Matters—Tennyson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb 29, 1868.

One of the most curious circumstances to the eye of a stranger to this country in the elevation of Mr. DISRAELI would be this—that the Radical papers as a rule heartily congratulate the new Minister on his success, and acknowledge that he has deserved it, while the Conservative and independent Press, as a whole, is cold and apparently not too well satisfied. The reason of this, however, would suggest itself readily to any one moderately well acquainted with our recent political history. That Mr. DISRAELI should to-day be Prime Minister is not a triumph for the Tory Party, of which he is now the acknowledged head. It is rather a blow to their prejudices and principles. The theory which harmonizes with their training, habits, associations and cast of mind, is directly opposed to the government of England by any but the representative of the aristocratic or landed class. A becoming Ministry in their eyes is one with a Duke at the head of it and a Baronet at the tail. The rank and file of the party would go a great length at the beck of a Duke, where they would refuse to budge at the instigation of a commoner. And now they are following at the heels of a commoner who is not even an Englishman by descent, whose grandfather was a Jew of Venice, whose father was a quiet man of letters, who has himself been the editor of a newspaper. The Liberal Party applauds, because their ideas are victorious, as they have so often been before, through the instrumentality of their political antagonists.

It is the rage just now to ransack DISRAELI's early novels for quotations which are supposed to form sinister but appropriate commentaries upon his career. This process has been gone through at intervals for twenty years past, and it may be that at times the Prime Minister has wished that he could modify some expressions which fell from him in the days when ambition was only a dream, and which have been fastened upon him since as autobiographical reminiscences. To my mind there is something pitiful in this eagerness of journalists to decry a man on the express ground that he too has been "only a journalist." If these remarks must be made, if it is fair to make them, let them come from men who take in hereditary prejudices with their pap. If a man rise in the world, who is it that attempts to blacken his character and depreciate his merit? The class above his own? No; the men from whom he has sprung; his old associates or acquaintances, who hate him because he has been more successful than they. These are journalists, distinguished in their way, who have never been sent for by the Queen to form a Ministry. How can they help calling out bad names after their ancient colleague, even to the very door of the palace? Moreover, you do not need to be reminded that Mr. DISRAELI is armed at all points with terrible stilettoes of the finest temper, which pierce through and through, and leave incurable wounds. Never was there so consummate a master of the art of demolishing an opponent by a phrase. He invents a repartee or an epigram which sticks to a man for ever! He may as well try to get rid of his skin as shake that off. Now, he has sometimes dealt with journalists, among other people, in this manner, and some of them cannot forget it.

There is another point, the knowledge of which will assist your readers to appreciate Mr. DISRAELI's present position, and the attitude of a portion of the Press toward him. He not only will not toady the Press, but he holds himself studiously aloof from it. He is courteous to the extreme to all who are connected with it—the Parliamentary reporters say that he never passes a group of them without taking his hat off to them, whereas Mr. GLADSTONE is serenely unconscious of their existence. But he will not flatter the great guns. It is well known that Lord PALMERSTON managed the Press with great tact and skill. You might always find a journalist in the drawing-room, or library, at Cambridge House. Mr. GLADSTONE is equally careful in ingratiating himself with public writers. But this self-contained, isolated, supreme-minded DISRAELI scorns to seek for quarter at the hands of his antagonists. Do you observe what has been said of him—that he is the one man of his party who will not consent to carry a coat-of-arms? And then these little men, made yesterday most of them, taunt him with being an adventurer, of no family or descent—he, the representative of the purest race in the world, already venerable when the proudest aristocracy of England was but germinating! There have been times when he has been stung by insinuations, leveled at his "pedigree," to deal back a scornful blow at this British aristocracy, and they have not soon forgotten it. Two such occasions one of the weekly journals seasonably reminds us of to-day. Once he told the "noble herd" that "the sons of Crusaders are, by the side of the sons of Levi, *muddy-blooded barbarians.*" Another time he asked the House of Commons, with exquisite haughtiness, "why, when one-half of Europe worships a Jew (Christ) and the other half a Jewess (the Virgin Mary,) the worshipers are to be accounted nobler than the worshiped?" A man who can sting like this, it is best to let alone. Fancy the Duke of Richmond, with the blood of a King and a courtezan mingled in his veins, or the Duke of Marlborough, the degenerate descendant of a great man, challenging a fall with the gladiator who may boast that he has never been conquered! "The Church of Rome," remarks SIDONIA in *Tancred*, "which says it shall last for ever, and which converted this island to the faith of Moses and of Christ, vanquishing the Druids, Jupiter, Olympius, and Woden, who had successively invaded it, was founded by a native Hebrew." It does not hurt Mr. DISRAELI to upbraid him with his Jewish descent!

The new Prime Minister has been reviled and the whole Liberal and independent press of England throughout his life, and if there is any change now it is because men always have a tendency to be generous to an antagonist at the close of his long stage of a gallant fight. Besides, there is a latent instinct which prompts us to worship success. Where, then, will Mr. DISRAELI find his chief support—what course will he take? A man must know the future very well to be able to answer these questions. His followers are sore against him—more for that unlucky expression about "educating" them which he used at Edinburgh than for anything else; the Liberals naturally want GLADSTONE in, with the consequent distribution of office and place among the young and hungry birds now pining in the piebald old Whig nest. The Premier would in all probability be as "advanced" in his policy as Mr. BRIGHT himself; he could be so without cutting himself off from every one of his traditional supporters. He began his career as a Radical, and probably it would cost him few pangs to resume the habit which he wore in former days. Will he be merely a slave of Commons Minister, ready to fall in with the humor of that assembly on every question—the tine he took up last session? His personal influence is in his favor. He is better liked in the House than any other one man there—for with all his powers of sarcasm, he never attacks. His bitter thrusts are always made in self-defence. Even the *Saturday Review*, which hates him like poison, admits that "in the ordinary conduct of business, no leader of party is more courteous, or more habitually exempt from the weakness of irritability." He is superior to small spites and animosities. This characteristic has been very much discussed during the last few days in connection with the change in the Lord Chancellorship. The late Lord Chancellor (Lord CHELMSFORD, formerly Sir FREDERIC THESIGER,) received a note from Mr. DISRAELI, directly Lord DERBY resigned, informing him that he could not offer him the same post in the new Ministry. Lord CHELMSFORD was so ill advised as to write, or suggest, a letter to the *Morning Herald*, (the organ of the Government,) in which he complained of being "dismissed." The *Spectator* attributes the dismissal to the opposition formerly offered by Lord CHELMSFORD to the Jews' Emancipation Bill—a supposition not worthy of the clear judgment of the *Spectator*. The truth is, that it was necessary to place Lord CAIRNS in the Cabinet, that there was no place for him except the Lord Chancellorship, that Lord CHELMSFORD is of no use to the Ministry, and Lord CAIRNS will be a great deal of use. However, Mr. DISRAELI need not have retained one of his old colleagues unless he had thought proper. *All* the positions fall vacant by the change of Premier, and therefore it is absurd to say that Lord CHELMSFORD has been dismissed. Lord CRANBORNE has given the Premier infinitely greater cause of offence than Lord CHELMSFORD has the ability to do, but Mr. DISRAELI is understood to have invited him to become Chancellor of the Exchequer. The gentleman actually invested with that office is Mr. GEORGE WARD HUNT—of whom the general public knows absolutely nothing. He is the son of a country clergyman, was called to the bar and practiced on the Oxford Circuit, and has greatly helped Mr. DISRAELI when performing the duties of Secretary to the Treasury. Another great office held by a plebeian! "The Dukes" fill the minor posts—the Commoners take the chief places. Do you wonder that the *Morning Star* laughs? The day of foolish Lords, of aristocratic dunderheads, is over—over forever! The Duke of Marlborough with his name would once have ruled England—and now? He is known to be of a sorry order of intellect, and everybody laughs at him. Lord MALMESBURY—another of the set—could not even explain to the House of Lords the other night, that the Ministry had resigned, without committing a blunder in every sentence. Mr. DISRAELI, he said, "would try to form a Ministry, *if possible.*" Was there ever such a combination of imbecility and bad taste?

There is one other point to which the attention of political men in America ought to be directed. Throughout the late war, Mr. DISRAELI took up a position of calm and perfect neutrality, constantly discouraging any tendency which he might have detected to do injustice to the North. He took a wise and statesmanlike view of the whole question. Rev. NEWMAN HALL stated here the other night that he had told the Americans that among the public men who were true to the Northern cause in the war was Mr. GLADSTONE. It was like Mr. HALL to say so, but can recollection of public events in America be so short-lived? Did not Mr. GLADSTONE, in the Autumn of 1862, deliver a speech at Newcastle, in which he said that "JEFFERSON DAVIS had made a nation." Now, at that time he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his words were supposed to foreshadow the course upon which the Ministry had determined. "We may anticipate with certainty," said Mr. GLADSTONE, "the success of the Southern States, so far as regards their separation from the North." It was Mr. DISRAELI who took the truer view.

EDUCATION.

The legislation upon education, which cannot be postponed any longer, lends a Parliamentary report, to be issued next week, peculiarly interesting. A commission has been diligently inquiring for three years past into the state of the middle-class schools in England, and the information it has brought together will fill twenty volumes—a small library in itself. The first is now forthcoming. It contains a description of the present state of English schools for class education, an account of the revenues of all endowed schools, a review of the evidence given by witnesses, and a number of recommendations for the improvement of schools of this particular class. In the appendix to the volume there is a complete list of all the endowed grammar and other secondary schools in England, arranged in the chronological order of their establishment—in itself a most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. I shall probably recur to this important report on a future occasion—at present I content myself with recommending it to the notice of your readers. The Commission consisted of Lord TAUNTON, (Chairman), Lord STANTON and Sir S. NORTHCOTE, (Conservatives); Mr. BAINES and Mr. FOSTER, (Radicals); Lord LYTTLETON, Dr. HOOK, Dr. TEMPLE, Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FEARON—gentlemen connected with the work of education in various ways. The report is very long—there are upwards of 800 pages in this volume, but I am satisfied that it will repay perusal.

TENNYSON.

I wrote to you last month complaining of the way in which Mr. TENNYSON's name is used to sell magazines, and the imposition which is practiced upon the reading public. In one of the March magazines the deception is more shameless than ever. *Good Words* has been very assiduously puffed by the proprietors, and during the last few weeks very pretty broadsides have been scattered through the streets announcing that Mr. TENNYSON would contribute to the March number. I have a copy before me. The "poem" about which all the fuss has been made is as follows—I copy every word:

> "I stood on a tower in the wet,
> And New Year and Old year met!
> And winds were roaring and blowing;
> And I said, 'O years, that meet in tears,
> Have ye aught that is worth the knowing?
> Science enough and exploring
> Wanderers coming and going,
> Matter enough for deploring,
> But aught that is worth the knowing?'
> Seas at my feet are flowing,
> Waves on the shingle pouring,
> Old Year roaring and blowing
> And New Year blowing and roaring."

Exactly thirteen lines—and such lines! The poet laureate appears to be collecting all the discarded scraps of his waste paper basket, and selling them to the magazines, as some people clear out their wardrobes once a year. Mr. GLADSTONE finishes his discourse on *Ecce Homo*. His mind is now fit, let us hope, for affairs of state.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS complains in the *Athenæum* to-day that a Mr. ROBERT DEWITT has printed and published a spurious edition of "Maud's Peril," thereby causing him considerable loss. Mr. PHILLIPS cautions his brother dramatists against Mr. ROBERT DEWITT, whose proper name, he suggests, must be Mr. Jonathan de Wild. This is a joke, we may suppose, and, like Mr. PHILLIPS' jokes in his plays, is not at all a funny one. The practice which Mr. DEWITT pursues has often been discussed, and it is useless for Mr. PHILLIPS to cry out any more about it. While he was writing on the subject, he might as well have admitted (what does not appear on the surface of his statement) that the "well known American Manager," with whom he made arrangements for the production of "Maud's Peril," deserves credit for the good faith and liberality with which he has always treated English authors. Upon the whole, Mr. PHILLIPS has not so very much to complain of, for I have not heard that "Maud's Peril" has had a tremendous run anywhere in the States, albeit it was an interesting play. As for the writing in it, especially in the love passages, if these are the parts left out in the printed edition, I should say that the drama had not been so ruinously altered as Mr. PHILLIPS appears to consider.

A Mill Burned in Massachusetts.

From the Worcester Spy, March 14.

The Stillwater Mill, a brick structure, one of the finest in Millbury, was totally consumed by fire at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The mill was built in 1856, by Col. ASA H. WATERS, the present owner, for the manufacture of printing cloths, and was afterward occupied for making woolen yarn, and still later for knitting woolen shirts. It was at present occupied by JAMES C. MERRILL, for manufacturing machinery, and CHASE & CLARK for making shuttles. The loss was partially covered by insurance in the following companies, viz: North America of Philadelphia, $5,000; Ætna, $5,000; Phœnix, $3,500; Providence, Washington, $3,500; Hartford, $1,000; Bay State, $1,250; Home of New-Haven, $1,250.

Payment of the Additional Bounties Due to Soldiers of the War.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 12, 1868.
Corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the numerous readers of your journal there are doubtless many who are very much interested in the payment of additional bounties to soldiers under the Appropriation Bounty act of July 28, 1866.

Unavoidable delay in the settlement of these bounty claims was brought about in the first instance by the slowness with which applications for bounty, in accordance with the terms of the act, were filed in the various agency offices for collection. It will be a gratification to interested parties to know that at the present time the claims awaiting adjustment in the Paymaster-General's Department, Washington, D. C., are being taken up and settled with great rapidity.

As an instance of the dispatch which now characterizes the action of the Pay Department, it may be stated that, through this office, more claims have been settled since the 1st of February than during the entire year 1867. Those who filed claims with Gen. C. W. DARLING, No. 544 Broadway, are notified at once upon the settlement of the claim, by circular letter through the Quartermaster-General's Department, State of New-York.

Owing to changes of residence, many of these circulars fail to reach the hand of the claimant. There are now in the Quartermaster-General's Office certificates of discharge and bounty checks for the following-named individuals; who it would appear have not received notice of the settlement of their claims by the Government.

Names.	Co.	Regt.	Names.	Co.	Regt.
Aberle, Jacob	D	23	Culhinan, John	D	12
Apel, Conrad	E	29	Craig, Owen	B	6
Boyes, Charles	K	4	Chichester, W. H.	B	4
Busch, Frederick	F	9	Cotter, Patrick	G	9
Brown, Wm H.	G	10	Clark, A. L.	K	5
Blans, Martin	K	14	Clay, Henry	D	18
Baird, John	A	3	Clark, States	A	5
Billzney, Harrison	E	15	Cosgrove, Patrick	D	5
Burke, John E	I	4	Churchill, S. F.	H	128
Boesenecker, F. B.	A	7	Chism, John	—	30
Bittong, Lewis	H	29	Christopher, Val	E	69
Blakeley, Judson	B	23	Carroll, Chas. C	D	15
Boms, John	D	2	Crane, James	D	15
Becker, Frederick	A	25	Deldar, John	D	9
Bendenagle, Philip	B	2	Degenfeld, Joan	F	7
Brennan, John	D	15	Dyruff, Charles	K	3
Booth, James	K	32	Dickey, Wm. G	K	6
Brown, Thomas	B	25	Denniker, Albert	B	2
Bayne, George	F	5	Ennis, Joseph		
Evers, Patrick	F	5	Krenzburg, John	F	29
Eshenbrenner, Jos.	D	27	Kenney, John	E	38
Eddy, Hiram B	C	18	Kane, Thomas	I	35
Eisner, Gustav	I	29	Kilduff, Owen	G	69
Ewald, Christopher	I	7	Lucas, Edwin	I	85
Ellsback, Gustav	C	5	Levrick, E. B.	I	15
Fielder, George H	F	6	Muller, Conrad	C	7
Frost, Ezra	E	5	Mullaney, James	D	7
Farrell, Wm. H.	K	1	Musckius, John	A	9
Frank, Henry	I	29	Murphy, Cornelius	A	17
Glock, Bernard	A	5	McNeil, John	F	73
Gould, John D	A	9	Miller, Charles H	A	5
Greiff, Max Von	F	9	Meyer, John	F	9
Goerch, Augustus	C	6	McGlinchy, John D	I	5
Greene, John F	H	1	Mills, Wm. B	D	18
Gibney, Thomas	E	14	McCarthy, Charles	E	17
Hansen, Jacob	B	8	Morgan, Gilbert D	C	123
Hogan, David	A	5	Martin, Frank	F	32
Holder, Henry	E	20	McLindon, Charles	G	56
Haas, Henry	E	20	Meyersfield, Wm	G	7
Hangen, Christian	E	1	Miller, John	C	2
Hall, Leander C	G	1	Neuhauser, Ferd	C	54
Hansen, Wm. J. C	K	27	Opendyke, Henry	B	10
Hart, John	D	32	Ochs, Max	C	8
Hutton, John	H	39	Ornsby, Jas. R	F	32
Hild, Jacob	I	29	Protz, Frederick	B	12
Ivers, Thomas W	E	5	Poos, Nathan E	G	10
Kearney, Lawrence	C	10	Pendergast, Patrick	E	3
Kelsey, Philip	G	5	Pepst, Gustav	D	29
Keating, William	D	9	Panier, Frederick	D	17
King, S. T.	F	5	Randolph, Thos. F	K	3
Kirk, James	K	15	Kampen, George	F	4
Ketterer, Charles	E	15	Kissland, Emil	F	8
Klipp, Conrad	I	17	Reverett, John E	H	10
Riley, Philip	E	5	Taylor, Archibald	F	10
Rossmaier, L. W	G	6	Targosinski, Stan's	C	31
Ranlette, Wm. H	A	2	Thackeray, Rich'd	E	15
Riley, Cornelius	D	25	Titterton, Jas	A	68
Starr, John H	D	9	Thatford, S. H	B	84
Stewart, Robert	H	79	Van Everen, J. P	I	Rifles
Schmidt, Anton	E	8	Vanderbojet, Allen	I	17
Spaulding, Allen D	I	5	Van Buren, Wm. H	D	83
Swan, Thos. N	K	7	Vogler, Peter	I	17
Stulton, John	G	17	Wood, John W	E	6
Schultze, August	D	21	Weyman, Felix	A	7
Stoperan, Wm.		1st	Wilson, Wm	I	73
Somers, Francis	G	36	White, Robert	C	17
Schmidt, Jacob	K	7	Wood, Isaac H	I	7

Very respectfully yours, HORACE F. CURTIS,
Captain and Acting Ass't Q. M. General.

Mr. Bergh's Discouragement.

From the Round Table.

Mr. BERGH has apparently reached the point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and where the worm which is trodden upon turns at last. In a recent letter he vaguely threatens to lay aside the robes and cares of office, and retire into the peaceful obscurity of private life—perhaps in some secluded vale of New-Jersey, where omnibus horses never drag their slow length along, and civilization has not yet penetrated, with its elastic street-cars and its inflammable museums. For years, he intimates, he has been protesting against everything, and nothing has come of it, except a general suggestion from everybody to mind his own business, and now he protests he will protest no more. We are sorry for this, because, seriously speaking, Mr. BERGH's intentions have been good and his work a noble one; a little less enthusiasm, a little more coolness and resolve, might have achieved higher results. Still, if he has not done all we could have wished, for what he has accomplished he deserves all credit; perhaps the lack of general and hearty coöperation on the part of the great, stupid, sluggard, dolt-headed public has chiefly caused his failure. As far as the street-car nuisance is concerned, we deserve all the annoyance we get. Americans, as a rule, will put up with more imposition, incivility, and downright abuse from their salaried servants than any other people on the globe. The freeborn Briton roars out his wrath if he be so much as jostled; we suffer our dearest rights to be trodden on every day, and smile and beg pardon for having our toes in the way. We beseech Mr. BERGH not to be discouraged. It is an ungrateful task he has undertaken; but then somebody ought to do it, and as he has had most of the odium, he might as well remain to reap the possible glory.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TYNG CASE.

Meeting of the Evangelical Party—Addresses by Rev. Drs. Dyer, Smith, Ridgely, Brewer and Others.

Immediately after the admonition of Bishop POTTER to Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., on Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the Evangelical ministers and laity, as was stated in yesterday's TIMES, was held in the lecture-room of the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-avenue, corner of Thirtieth-street, Mr. F. G. FOSTER presiding, and Rev. E. ANTHON acting as Secretary. Not less than fifty clergymen were present.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for a public meeting, and to prepare a protest for adoption thereat: Rev. Dr. J. C. SMITH, Rev. Dr. DYER, Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, and Messrs. STERN, STUART BROWN and FOSTER.

Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH said it was important that a right expression of the whole proceedings in reference to the trial of Mr. TYNG should be given; no one could have been present at the admonition service without feeling that in this diocese a conflict had been wagered which called upon all the Evangelical members of the Church to submit to the decision just made, or resist it. It was impossible that they could submit to it. It struck at the foundations of all the operations of the Evangelical party. To ask him, the speaker, to submit on any ground of expediency was simply to urge him to occupy a position which he was unwilling to assume. The Apostolic command was to preach the Gospel, and they might all remember the woe pronounced upon all who, having the truth in them, refused to proclaim it. The presentation of the Bishop was grossly unjust. He had charged his brother, TYNG, with being a fiery man; now all who knew Mr. TYNG knew him only as an amiable, pleasant, Christian gentleman. He, Dr. SMITH, did not know how the High Church party were going to maintain their ground, as expressed by the Bishop in his admonition, without determining upon the excision of the Evangelical members of the Church. For one, he had no desire to stand up in defiance of the decision; but if he were called upon in God's providence to preach the Gospel, he would do it under any and all circumstances. They of the Episcopal Church had not enjoyed more of God's blessing, and the presence of His Holy Spirit, merely because they had allowed themselves to be given over much to exclusivism.

Rev. Dr. DYER hoped never to be present at such a meeting as that which had taken place in the Church of the Transfiguration again. As he looked upon the Bishop and his clergy gathered there, he could not but regard them as engaged in the smallest business grown-up men could devote themselves to. He had felt, whenever this case had been up in any of its phases, like throwing it aside as a thing unworthy the time and study of Christian ministers. He had stood on terms of warm relationship with Bishop POTTER, but he was grieved when he saw him—the father of the flock, come down from his paternal seat, and become a party to this controversy. In his admonition, so called, he had undertaken to arraign and characterize men as old himself, men as learned, as honest, with a grace that ill befitted him. As for himself, he had to say that it would take a great many more such admonitions as they had listened to before he would feel ashamed to preach the Gospel. He remembered how the Nonconformists and the Wesleyans were driven out of the Church of England, and the world to-day bore witness to the great work in the spreading of the Gospel which had resulted. The Nonconformists and the Wesleyans were not driven out because of false doctrine, but because they found the rules of human origin weak and futile and impracticable, if the Word of God were to be preached to all the people. He held that at present they were associated together with a party who did love false doctrine, and, he said, it would be better a thousand times that they were driven out than remain yoked with those who preached false doctrine. If they remain, it must only be to inherit God's curse. Dr. DYER pressed his profound regret that the Bishop had compromised the dignity of his lofty office and become a partisan. He did not desire to make too much of this case, but they must look the issue calmly in the face.

Rev. Dr. RIDGELY said it was important that they go far enough, and as important that they go not too far. He thought best to submit for the present, and send laymen into the parishes, where ministers could not go, to agitate the union of the Church on this question, until the constituency rise and demand the abrogation of the canon by the General Convention.

A clergyman, whose name did not transpire, said that this whole movement, as against Mr. TYNG, was a wrong and a sin against God and the Church, and when secession was concluded upon as their duty, they might believe in receiving God's blessing upon their labors.

Rev. DARIUS R. BREWER, of Brooklyn, said he would accept the first opportunity to preach in what had been sneeringly termed a "Methodist meeting-house," if all the High Church Presbyters in New-York and all the Bishops in Christendom should remonstrate against his doing it. He believed the canon which Mr. TYNG was charged with violating to be unscriptural, and therefore null and void.

Rev. Mr. GRAY, of Bergen Point, regarded the whole case in regard to Mr. TYNG as a development of local tyranny. They might wait till the meeting of the General Convention, but their waiting would be in vain, and all hope of revolutionizing it would be in vain also. He believed that obedience to such a decision as had been laid down was a matter for conscience to decide upon.

Rev. J. CROMLISH claimed that men had a right to entertain their own independent views as to the meaning of canons; they were human, not divine, and any interference with such an exercise of opinion was unscriptural and unchristian.

Rev. Mr. ANTHON offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. Dr. SMITH, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, clergymen and laymen, who were present this morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, on the occasion of the public reprimand of Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., do hereby tender to our brother our deepest sympathy in the late trials to which he has been subjected, and which culminated in a public admonition by the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, and we trust that Divine grace may be given to maintain him in the noble position which he has taken.

Several other addresses were delivered, and after singing the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the meeting adjourned.

The New Building for the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this City is one of our institutions. It has secured the coöperation and support of many wealthy gentlemen of the City, whose interest in the objects of the organization is now about to show itself in most tangible shape. Mr. KERWICK, the architect of Grace Church and other edifices of which the City has reason to be proud, and also one of the five architects of the new Post-office, is about to erect a handsome structure for the Association on the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The building is to cost $300,000.

As shown in the design, the building extends 175 feet on Twenty-third-street and 83 feet 3 inches on Fourth-avenue. In the centre of the front on Twenty-third-street there is a projecting tower, terminating in a grand and impressive dome, and at the return angle and flanks there are pavilions, which project from the main body of the building, with high roofs. The principal entrance is beneath the tower, whose high and commanding architecture distinguishes it from the surrounding parts, making it a conspicuous feature. The door itself is a masterpiece of skill and design. Coupled columns support the cornice of the first story, from which springs the arch, with its beautiful mouldings and enrichments, terminating underneath the cornice of the second story and producing, in its combination of the height of both stories, a bold and dignified portal. On the arch will be inscribed the name of the Society. The piers of the towers are rusticated for two stories, each alternate one being highly ornamented with rich engraved work, the intermediate ones being channeled, affording a rich contrast. A tablet underneath the cornice of the second story provides for a bas-relief. In the spandril formed by the arch over the door, are rich rosettes, giving lightness and vivacity to the whole. The keystone is very highly enriched, also the cornice above, on which rests the bases of the Doric columns that flank the tower on either side on the third story. The windows are subdivided between the columns by pilasters carrying straight lintels. The columns are fluted and carry the cornice of the next story; wreaths hang gracefully in the frieze of the cornice directly over the columns, the intermediate part being highly enriched with scroll work. The columns of the next story are Ionic, resting on the sturdier Doric below, and in their turn supporting the lighter and more delicate composite columns, give to the whole a well balanced and correct appearance. This fine effect is much enhanced on looking still higher to the dome springing from the cornice of the tower and terminating with a very rich cresting. The dormers of the dome are very handsome. The windows of the story below are well proportioned, being subdivided by an arcade of small polished shafts. The keystones finish underneath the architrave of the upmost cornice, the spandrils are highly enriched. The cornice is ornamented with consoles, the space between them being panneled. Between the pedestals of the flanking and subdividing columns, is a rich balastrade serving to enliven the more massive masonry of the columns, cornices and piers surrounding the windows.

The style of the architecture is the French Renaissance, used almost entirely in Europe in preference to all others in buildings not devoted strictly to ecclesiastical purposes. The first story, excepting the entrances, is divided into stores, whose elegant windows and enriched piers, coupled with the advantages of position, will no doubt bring good prices when rented. At the extreme west end of the building, on Twenty-third-street, is situated the minor entrance door. To us it appeared one of the gems of the building. It is treated in a lighter manner than is the principal entrance door; pilasters project on either side and are broken by enriched bands; between the bands and base they are fluted, above enriched with engraved work. The cornice of the first story breaks over the pilasters, on which are placed vases. Rich corbels spring from the cornice to the under side of the sill, forming a dadoe which is richly panneled. A fine cupola terminates this part or pavilion, marking the extremity of the edific which projects somr distance from the main body, breaking the outline of the building very effectively. The architects have not forgotten to express in the exterior the great hall within, but have marked it by a great window projecting bodily from the surrounding part; pilasters, at the angles, with columns subdividing the whole into lesser parts, make up a very beautiful and pleasing whole, it being a distinctive feature in the facade. It is two-stories high, divided by the cornice of the second story. The frieze of the upper cornice is highly enriched; that of the lower one panneled. On either side of the large window is a window of much simpler detail, answering, in fact, to the balance of the windows between the main tower and the pavilion on Twenty-third-street and the pavilions which flank the Fourth-avenue elevation, each story of course differing in design. The pavilions project in bold relief. The lower story is rusticated, as also the second story, giving them an appearance of great solidity which they really possess. The architects in designing this edifice have employed different colored stone, which, irrespective of the mouldings and enrichments of the architecture itself, will have a novel and rich effect, producing in their contrast and complimentary colors a relief and vivacity that edifices built exclusively of one stone lack, especially when the stone is dark colored.

This mere noting of the different parts and details of the building cannot convey any adequate idea of the beauty and proportion of the building as it will present itself to the spectator who shall have a standpoint whence the eye can take in, at one glance, the varied outlines of the high mansard roof, with its rich cresting and elegant dormer windows, the tower-like roof, the pavilions at either end of the Fourth-avenue facade, with their fine windows resting on the base of the roof; and still further off the noble tower rising in strength and beauty until it reaches its apex in the beautiful dome which it serves to uphold—the whole growing still further and further in perspective as it terminates in the cupola over the pavilion marking the extremity of the building. The cornices, columns, dressings to the windows, and bands of the piers are of light Ohio stone, and the balance of dark Belleville stone, which produce an agreeable contrast.

The whole of the first story is to be occupied as first-class stores, with the exception of the entrances on Twenty-third-street; a gymnasium in the rear, and a court-yard to light the entrance staircases, and the rear of the stores, as well as the gymnasium. On the left hand side of the entrance, on the second story, is the reception-room, out of which opens the reading-room. Connecting with the reading-room are parlors; and, attached to them, are dressing-rooms, with wash-room and bathroom. From the reception-room a flight of steps, covered in with glass and ornamented iron work, leads to the gymnasium below. From the reception-room, also, a very handsome flight of steps ascends to the story above.

On the right hand side of the entrance staircase in the plan is the great hall, capable of comfortably seating 1,300 persons. We are assured that this will have a very beautiful interior, as no money will be spared in its decoration and adornment. Every provision has been made in the perfecting of its acoustic optical and ventilating properties. A gallery runs the whole length on either side, and across the upper end of the hall. In the third story, on the left hand side of the entrance hall, are a lecture room and a library; the former measuring 45 by 36 feet and the latter 72 by 31 feet. There are also three large class-rooms on the same floor. The fourth and fifth stories are divided into rooms for artists' studios, and have attached to each a bedroom. There are ten studios and three offices on each story. In the fifth story is a very handsome picture-gallery, with doors opening into it from the adjoining studios. All necessary accommodations are provided on each floor. The basement story is divided into stores with entrances from the sidewalk, and these will make fine and light places of sale. The whole building will be warmed and ventilated by steam. Workmen will commence laying the stone in Spring as early as practicable.

A Strange Revelation—A Housebreaker Charged with Killing a Child.

A short time since, Capt. DONEVAN, of the Hoboken Police, assisted by Officer MCGIBNEY, of the Eleventh (New-York) Precinct, arrested a gang of eight persons in New-York, three of whom (Dr. JULIUS ENGLEHART and two confederates) were charged with burglary at Hackensack. Four were charged with being receivers, and the other, ENGLEHART's wife, was suspected of being in some way implicated in the affair. Dr. ENGLEHART, veterinary surgeon, and his two confederates, were sent to Hackensack, N. J., for trial. The four alleged receivers were admitted to bail, and Mrs. ENGLEHART was discharged. Subsequently Capt. DONEVAN, in working up the case, discovered some goods in Mrs. ENGLEHART's house, a portion of the proceeds of an extensive burglary at Dupman's Hotel, foot of Weehawken Hill, which was committed four months since. Thereupon Mrs. ENGLEHART was rearrested, and was committed to the Hudson County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods.

A couple of days since Officer KAISER, of the Hoboken Police, received a letter written in German and post-marked at New-York, of which the following is a translation:

"*Officer Kaiser, of Hoboken:*

DEAR SIR: Not a long time ago I heard in New-York that the New-Jersey thieves who broke in, in Hackensack, are arrested. One of them is Dr. JULIUS ENGLEHART, whom you well know, as you arrested his wife for shoplifting. I heard personally from the plaintiff in the Hackensack case that she will let the complaint drop, as it would be too much trouble for her. She will do a great favor to the prisoners by not appearing, but not to the State and peaceable citizens. If let go, the gang will commence to operate and steal again: woman as shoplifter and man as housebreaker. ENGLEHART told me himself that he stole, in Guttenberg, in front of MECKER's brewery, a child and slaughtered the same; also, he stole a horse and took it to WACKESSER, in Guttenberg. Do your best that they do not get out of the hands of the authorities."

The name of the writer was appended, but is suppressed for obvious reasons. His residence, however, is not given, and Capt. DONEVAN is desirous of communicating further with him.

About two years since a German woman residing at Guttenberg called at the station-house and gave notice that her little girl, 12 or 13 years of age, had disappeared in a mysterious manner, and thereafter for three or four months she called regularly every week to see if she could gain any tidings of her lost child, but the name of the woman has now been forgotten.

Capt. DONEVAN yesterday proceeded to Guttenberg and made considerable inquiry relating to the case. He learned that the statement in reference to the horse was true. The horse was stolen from a citizen of Guttenberg named COLLYER, but ENGLEHART succeeded in settling the affair. The Captain also met several citizens who recollected a little girl having been stolen about two years since, but they did not recollect the name of the woman or know of her whereabouts. Capt. DONEVAN says he will do everything in his power to ferret out this mysterious affair.

Since ENGLEHART has been confined in the Hackensack Jail, his nervous system has been completely unstrung, and a few days since he hung himself in the cell, but was discovered and cut down in time to save his life.

The National Guard—Recent Changes

The following changes are officially announced by Adjt.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN, as occurring during the week ending March 7:

COMMISSIONED.

Seventeenth Regiment—Robert A. Dimmick, Captain, *vice* Fay, transferred; Solomon M. Ireland, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Sackett, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Frederick Andes, Major, *vice* Marshall, resigned; C. O. Herman Loeper, Adjutant, *vice* Kimball, promoted; J. David Buerger, Captain, *vice* Schindler, resigned; William Youngbleut, First Lieutenant, *vice* Buerger, promoted; Jacob Heinmiller, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Youngbleut, promoted.

Forty-second Regiment—Willis A. Merrifield, Captain, *vice* Root, removed.

Fiftieth Regiment—Henry A. St. John, First Lieutenant, *vice* Hazen, resigned; Uri Clark, Second Lieutenant *vice* St. John, promoted.

Fifty-sixth Regiment—John Doyle, Captain, *vice* Johnston, resigned; Henry G. Wood, First Lieutenant, *vice* Martin, resigned.

Seventy-second Regiment—Geo. Gault, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Sliter, resigned.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—John M. Kelley, Captain, *vice* Coombs, removed; Robert F. Atkins, Adjutant, *vice* Kelley, promoted.

Eighty-Fifth Regiment—George W. Loveland, Captain, *vice* Maroney resigned.

RESIGNED.

Thirteenth Brigade—Engineer J. Cady Brown.

Tenth Regiment—Capt. A. C. Judson, Capt. Dominico Cuicci.

Twenty-first Regiment—Col. Joseph Wright.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Second Lieut. James Panley, Second Lieut. Richard Byrne.

Fiftieth Regiment—First Lieut. Frank Benjamin, Second Lieut. James E. Hall.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.—This organization enters on its new year with a new board of officers, elected at the last quarterly meeting, as follows: President, Judge JOHN R. BRADY; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Eugene Kelly and John Savage; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Whiteside; Secretary, James Reid; and Almoner, Francis Byrne. In preparation for the festivities of St. Patrick's Day, a Dinner Committee has been chosen, consisting of Messrs. Edward Boyle, John Bryan, Wm. J. Kane, Ignatius A. Whelan and Wm. Whiteside. The Society has been the representative organization of the Irish-American element for many years. Its new Board of Officers represents the best portion of the Irish-American element in all the higher spheres of mercantile and professional activity in our midst. The Society possesses in Judge BRADY an accomplished and eminently popular Executive.

DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.—Sergeant CROCKER, having served with the Fourteenth Regiment New-York State National Guards in the late war, and having lost a leg, was, on the return home of his regiment, appointed Armorer, (being, on account of his crippled condition, unable to follow his legitimate business,) and having discharged his duty to his country, and given satisfaction as an armorer, his old comrades have concluded to give him a complimentary hop, to take place on Wednesday evening, March 18, 1868. A committee of one from each company has been appointed to carry out the programme. We hope the Sergeant will be kindly remembered by his friends on that occasion.

PALÆONTOLOGICAL.—Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, of London, the eminent Palæontologist, arrived in this City on Friday in the *Siberia*. He is widely known in the world of science by his efforts to bring natural history more prominently before the schools, and to improve its method of popular illustration. Mr. HAWKINS executed those restorations of extinct fossil animals in the grounds of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which so impressively illustrate the life of past geological ages. He visits this country on a tour of inquiry into the state of scientific technological education, and will this evening speak by request upon these subjects before the Lyceum of Natural History, at the Mott Memorial Library, No. 58 Madison-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street.

THE "GUIDING STAR" FOR CALIFORNIA.—The large and splendid steamship *Guiding Star*, 3,000 tons, was purchased Saturday by WILLIAM H. WEBB, to be placed immediately on the North American Steamship Company's opposition line to California. She has large passenger and freight carrying capacity, and all her equipments are of a superior character. This acquisition is a valuable addition to the opposition strength, and will be duly appreciated by the traveling and trading public.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel are: Hon. M. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee; Gov. A. C. Hunt, Major D. C. Oakes, Major L. Head, and Kit Carson, accompanied by ten Indian Chiefs of the Ute Tribe, Colorado; Hon. A. C. Mattoon, Oswego; Hons. W. L. Cameron, J. H. Kemper, Richard Conolly, A. B. Banks, C. J. Folger, G. W. Kennedy, Albany; Major J. M. Cain, U. S. A.

A SERIOUS FALL.—WM. BRENNAN, a boy, residing at No. 38 Frankfort-street, while playing with other boys at the ruins of the late fire at the corner of John and Gold streets, yesterday, fell from the wall to the sidewalk and broke his wrist. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, THOMAS MULHALL, aged 6 years, and residing at No. 223 Avenue B, was flying his kite on the roof of his parent's dwelling, and accidentally fell off into the yard, being instantly killed. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest to-day.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—This evening, in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, (near Grand-street,) Mr. GREELEY will lecture on "Temperance," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Church. The TREMAINE brothers, the favorite vocalists, will sing upon the occasion.

NEW-JERSEY.

INCENDIARISM.—A few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the large two-story frame carpenter-shop of Mr. EDMONDSON, on Prospect, near Grove-street, Jersey City. WM. ALLEN, who saw a man jump over the fence and run away, and immediately saw flames flash up, gave an alarm, when Officers STRATFORD and REEN hastened to the spot and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before any damage was done. A quantity of cotton waste, which had been saturated and thrown through a pane of glass, was found on one of the carpenter's benches. The building and contents are worth over $3,000, upon which there is no insurance; ....About 8 o'clock Saturday evening a fire occurred in a closet on the upper floor of KELLY's building, corner of Bergen and Warren-streets, Jersey City, doing damage to the extent of $200.

RESCUED FROM THE MIRE.—About 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night a man named O'NEIL was rescued from the mud and water in a plot of ground on Gregory-street, Jersey City, just above the Police Station, he having wandered there while in a state of intoxication. When taken out in a nearly suffocated condition, by aid of JORDON and others, O'NEIL was a most pitiable looking object and had completely ruined a good suit of clothes.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—A man named JOHN RUSH, who was found lying drunk in one of the streets of Jersey City and was sent to the Almshouse suffering with delirium tremens, died Saturday. Coroner WARREN yesterday summoned a jury and adjourned the case until to-day.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Police of Jersey City arrested fifteen persons from Saturday evening until Sunday morning, for various offences.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 14—11:15 A. M.

The Money market opens quiet. Consols 93 for money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.....72
Erie Shares.....49¾
Illinois Centrals.....89¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 14.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 14—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer, though prices are unaltered. The opening quotations are as follow:

Middling Uplands.....10⅛d.
Middling Orleans.....10⅜d.

The sales of the day are not likely to exceed 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Corn, 41s. 6d. ℘ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 11d. ℘ cental for California White, and 14s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℘ bushel. Oats, 4s. 1d. ℘ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℘ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market opens quiet and steady. Beef, 118s. ℘ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 57s. ℘ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ℘ cwt. for the Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. ℘ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. ℘ cwt. Tallow, 44s. ℘ cwt. Whale, £36 ℘ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ℘ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℘ ton. Refined Petroleum 1s. 3d. ℘ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℘ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, March 14—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for money and account.

American Securities close at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.....72
Illinois Central.....89¾
Erie Shares.....49⅝

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 14—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 14.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week: SUGAR—Muscovadoes—Inferior to common refining, 6⅜ reals; fair to good refining, 6¾@7 reals; grocery grades—fair to good, 7½@8 reals; prime to choice, 8½@9 reals ℘ arroba. The quotations of Molasses at our ports are as follows: Clayed, 4½@4¾ reals; common to Muscovado, 5¾@6 reals. Molasses Sugar, No. 7 to 10, 5¾@7 reals. Honey is quoted at 3½@3¾ reals ℘ gallon. Beeswax, 7½@8 reals for brown, and 10@11 reals for white ℘ arroba. Freights moderate. Cheese, 12c.@14c. ℘ lb. Petroleum is in demand at 3½@3¾ reals ℘ gallon. Shooks—The market is well stocked and quotations are nominal at 7 reals. Flour, $12 50@$13 ℘ bbl.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 14.

FLOUR dull with a small business. WHEAT dull and weak for No. 1 at $2 05@$2 06; No. 2 quiet at $1 92@$1 93½. CORN steady and quiet at 81½c.@81¾c. for new; No. 1 in good demand at 86c.@86½c.; sales for May delivery at 90c.@91c. OATS quiet; fresh receipts in good demand at 57½c.@58c.; Winter steady with sellers at 58½c.; buyers at 56½c. RYE quiet and firm at $1 65@$1 68. BARLEY steady and firm at $2 07@$2 10 for No. 2, and $1 90@$1 95 for rejected. PORK quiet and firm; Round lots held out of the market; Mess steady, $23 75@$24; Prime Mess, $20 50; Rough Sides, 11c.; Sweet Pickled Hams firm at 14½c.@14¾c. CURED MEATS quiet; sales mostly rejected lots at 8½c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10½c. for Short Rib Middles. LARD quiet; sales at 15½c. for April delivery. DRESSED HOGS quiet and very dull at $9@$9 50, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS less active but firm; Common to Choice, $7 87½@$9 75. BEEF CATTLE quiet, steady and firm; $7 for Extra Choice Beeves, $7@$8 87½. RECEIPTS to-day—3,600 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 300 Dressed Hogs, 2,600 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 3,800 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 14.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON—No good grades in the market; Middling would bring 23c. FLOUR in good demand for Low and Medium, which are scarce; sales of Superfine at $7 50@$8 50; Extra, $8 75@$9 25; Treble to Fancy, $12@$14. WHEAT dull and heavy at $2 60@$2 70 for prime choice Winter Red. CORN firmer and in improved demand at 87c.@90c. for Shelled, and 78c.@79c. for Ear. OATS buoyant and higher at 68c.@72c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE steady at $1 65@$1 70. PORK dull and easy at $23 75@$24. BULK MEATS—Sales, 116,000 lbs. of Muscatine at 9¼c. for Shoulders; 11⅛c. for Rib Sides; 12¼c. for Clear Rib. BACON dull; Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; Shoulders held at 11c. LARD very dull at 14½c. for No. 1. CATTLE in fair demand for better qualities at $6 12½@$7 50; common qualities dull at $4 50@$5 50. Sheep range from $2@$5 50. RECEIPTS to-day—2,200 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 14.

FLOUR very quiet; small sales at previous quotations. WHEAT inactive and unchanged. CORN scarce and firm; sales 8 cars at $1 10@$1 11 for new in store. OATS better; sales 3 cars at 75c. on the track, and 76c. in store. RYE scarce and nominal at $1 65. BARLEY inactive and nominally unchanged. PEAS—Asking $1 45 for Canadian, free of duty. BEANS scarce and wanted; Michigan would bring $5. MESS PORK quiet at $24 50 for heavy. LARD quiet at 16½c.@16¾c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, March 14.

COTTON active; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; sales 10,000 bales; receipts, 1,309 bales; exports, 3,686 bales. Sterling Exchange, 151@153½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. premium. Gold, 140. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm; Superfine, $10@$10 25. Treble Extra, $11@$11 25; Choice, $13 75@$15. CORN quiet and firm at 97½c. OATS dull, but unchanged. PORK dull at $25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear, 15c. LARD dull and nominal; Tierce, 15¾c.; Keg, 16c.@16½c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 14.

COTTON dull and nominal at 24½c. FLOUR firm; high grades City Mills Extra, $12 25@$12 50. WHEAT firm; Southern Red, $2 75@$2 95; Pennsylvania, $2 60@$2 65 for prime to choice. CORN dull; White, $1 05@$1 10; Yellow, $1 17@$1 18. OATS, 80c.@82c. RYE firm at $1 90. CLOVERSEED unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; Bulk Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 14.

CLOVERSEED $8 25@$8 75. FLAXSEED $3@3 05. COTTON sells slowly at 25c.@26c. for Middling. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude 16c.; Refined, in bond, 23½c.@24c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT scarce, Red $2 60@$2 65; White, $3@$3 18. RYE steady at $1 80. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels Yellow at $1 18. OATS steady at 82c.@85c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 14.

TOBACCO declined ¼c. on Lugs; sales, 107 hhds. at $6@$15 for Lugs to Fair, and $21 25 for Cutting Leaf. COTTON steady at 23c.@23½c. for Middling. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 50@$8 75; Fancy, $12 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 55@$2 60. OATS, 70c., in bulk. CORN, 78c.@80c. for Ear and Shelled, in bulk. LARD, 15½c. MESS PORK, $24. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 14.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged, and but little is doing. COTTON firmer; Middling, 23¾c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 110 hhds., at full prices. MESS PORK dull; at $24 for City; Country, $23 50. BACON dull and prices are nominal. BULK MEATS unchanged and quiet; Sides in demand at 12c.; held at 12¼c. LARD in demand at 15c.; held at 15¼c. Gold, 138⅜, buying.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 14.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 700 bbls. Wheat lower; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40. CORN in better demand; sales of 4,200 bushels No. 1 at $1 25. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $36; Shipstuffs, $41@$42 ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York; $1; to Albany, 67c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 14.

COTTON firm at 24½c.@25c.; receipts 640 bales; exports, 4,075 bales; stock on hand, 5,143 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8. PORK, $25 25. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 14c. LARD, 15c.@16c. CORN, 85c. OATS, 75c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 14.

FLOUR dull and weak; Minnesota Spring Extra, $9 75. WHEAT quiet and a shade lower; No. 1, $1 96. OATS dull and nominal at 61c. CORN unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—50,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, March 14.

COTTON opened at 24c. and under, and closed hard at 24½c.; receipts to-day, 289 bales; sales, 1,500 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 14.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 46⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 138⅝.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.

New styles first-class furniture at KELTY's, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

DUDLEY FIELD, Esq's. residence has been saved from burglars by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which arouse the family the instant the window was forced open. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	March 19	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	March 21	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	March 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	March 21	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Missouri	March 19	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	March 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....5 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.....1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger from Charleston—Miss McNulty, Miss L. E. Smith, H. Harris, Col. Young, J. W. Garrett, Mrs. Bulow and servant, Mrs. Newbold, Mrs. Nordhaussen, Mrs. Beckersmith, Mrs. Butherbeodt, Mrs. Shweighert, Mrs. A. Doscher and three children, H. Christie, Mr. Haskins, Miss A. Guarders, Miss Washburne, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Chas. Abell, John Black, John Brown, Mrs. Jane Maxwell, Miss J. Williams, J. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 11 | Sun sets..... 6 08 | Moon rises... 1 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 37 | Gov. Island.. 2 26 | Hell Gate.... 3 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 15.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. March 14, 15 miles south of Hatteras, passed steamship Champion, hence for Charleston, and steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Coquette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence.

Ship Harpswell, Hunter, Havre Jan. 11, and Falmouth Feb. 1, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had westerly gales the entire passage. Lost and split sails, and started her cutwater. Jan. 12, E. C. Gustave, seaman, of France, aged 26 years, fell from the maintop and struck on the rail, fell overboard and was drowned.

Ship Swallow, (of Boston,) McLoughlin, Liverpool Feb. 11, with mdse. to Bacon & Russel. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Ship Luiso Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Palermo 63 ds., and 35 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Warfaret, (of Liverpool,) Blatchford, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with coffee to J. Phipps & Co.

Bark India, (Russ.,) Koistrow, Newcastle 58 ds., with mdse. to H. H. W. Meyer. Made the Southern passage; had fine weather.

Bark Inca, (Brem.,) Garrels, Bremen 63 ds., with mdse. and 9 passengers to Herman, Koop & Co.

Brig San Carlos, (of Portland,) Baker, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has had northerly gales south of Hatteras.

Brig Adela, (Venez.,) Lauretsen, Porto Cabello 18 ds., with coffee and hides to Boonen, Graves & Co. Has had heavy gales from S. W. to N. W.; lost and split sails. Sld. in co. with brig R. R. Patterson.

Brig Sarah Peters, Anderson, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. V. King & Co. Has had light winds and calms.

Brig Terezina, (Ital.,) Lowro, Castellamare 49 ds., with fruit to order. Has had heavy W. and N. W. gales most of the passage.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Strout, Cardenas, via Delaware Breakwater, 14 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp. March 4, lat. 31 30, lon. 75 58, saw a herm. brig apparently water-logged, with a fore and aft schooner near her; could not ascertain her name.

Brig Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Ford, Palermo 64 ds., and 42 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to R. P. Buck & Co. For the last 12 ds. has had strong N. E. gales.

Brig Callao, (of Columbia Falls,) Buckman, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Had northerly gales south of Hatteras, and shifted cargo.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethy, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Alice Myrick, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Freeman, St. Jago de Cuba 27 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales up to Hatteras; since then, light winds and calms.

Schr. Addie Murchie, (of Calais,) Bartlett, St. Croix Feb. 28, with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northup, Wickford for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Glover, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport.
Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Newport.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Wickford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Newport.
Schr. Louisa, Birdsall, Mystic.
Schr. John Manlove, Stube, Newport.
Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, New-London.
Schr. Sterling, Hayes, Southport.
Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Providence for Baltimore.
Schr. Thames, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Northern Light, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Caroline, Davis, Northport.
Schr. Tookolita, Stewart, Portland.
Schr. Bay State, Carte, Rockland.
Schr. Report, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Zeyla, Carroll, Boston.
Schr. Amelia, Elims, Rockland.
Schr. Nightingale, Hillyard, Eastport.
Schr. Henry Crosky, Racket, Orient.
Schr. S. I. Worthington, Norton, Orient.
Schr. John S. Doughty, Dukee, Fall River.
Schr. Princess, Lovett, Boston.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

SAILED—Steamship Valley City, for Washington.

SUNDOWN—One ship off the Highlands, bound in. Wind light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 15.—Arr. schr. Cygnus, from Ponce. Below—Barks Smyrna, from Algoa Bay; Scotland, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15.—Arr. ship Virginia, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamships Charleston and Marmion, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; bark Helen Sands, for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 15.—Arr. brig Dove, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, Feb. 28, brig T. Tainer, for New-York, loading.

HAVANA, March 15.—The steam yacht Lord Lovell arrived to-day from New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 277, March 14, 1868.
71, 30, 63, 23, 67, 27, 3, 17, 38, 54, 50, 55, 74, 26.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 278, March 14, 1868.
31, 66, 45, 27, 56, 64, 5, 44, 67, 71, 74, 53, 69.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 225, March 14, 1868.
8, 4, 64, 43, 14, 56, 22, 76, 47, 2, 1, 38, 58.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 226, March 14, 1868.
43, 72, 60, 68, 39, 12, 18, 36, 88, 28, 47, 14, 10.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
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